

DIDS BUR Y PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDS BUR Y, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1916

No. 48

Good News For Men!

We have just received

60 Pairs of Men's One Buckle Overshoes

at a great reduction and we will put them

on Sale at \$1.25 per pair

until every pair is sold. All sizes from 6 to 11. This is not old stock but this year's overshoes from the manufacturer.

Here are a few Specials for SATURDAY

Watch our window for	
Sweater Coats at	\$2.50
Men's Sheep-lined Coats	\$3.50
Men's Ulster Overcoats, fur collar	\$10.00

Our stock of all lines in Men's and Boys Suits, Overcoats, Men's Furnishings, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, and all kinds of footwear is complete and we wish to invite the Public to call and examine our stock and get prices before buying elsewhere. Kindly remember this is the store for quality. No better goods can be bought than what we are handling at the present conditions.

J. V. BERSCHT, Haberdasher

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

— Cash —
prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

Our Bargain Table

SHOWS YOU A SAVING OF FROM 40 TO 70 PER CENT. IN HOLIDAY GOODS

Tooth Brushes at, each	10c
Razor Straps, worth \$1.00 for	25c
Brushes, all kinds	15c and up
Pipes, Purses, Notions, etc., at half price	

A Sensational Candy Sale

We have two tons of Xmas Confections in stock, bought at prices below the present market. Here again is where we can save you money.

Caramels, reg. 40c per lb. at 25c Jelly Beans, 35c per lb. at 25c

Asstd. Butter Cups, 40c lb. at 25c Special Xmas Mixed, at 20c

Chocolate Boxes 25c each and up

GOODS ALL NEW AND FRESH

SPECIAL XMAS PACKAGES OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

APPLES, PER BOX \$1.50, \$1.75 AND \$2.25

PURCELL'S

Town Meeting

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the Town of Didsbury will be held in the basement of the Schoolhouse on Thursday evening, November 30th, (tonight) at 8 o'clock sharp to receive report of town affairs.

Notice

FOR NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311
MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1916

Public Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Resident Electors of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311 will be held at the Westerdale P. O. on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, from two o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of Councillors for the Municipality.

Given under my hand at Didsbury this 27th day of November, 1916.

A. MCNAUGHTON,
Returning Officer

Notice

TOWN OF DIDS BUR Y MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1916

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the Town of Didsbury will be held at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Mayor, Councillors, School Trustees for the next ensuing two years.

Given under my hand at Didsbury this 27th day of November, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Returning Officer

Notice

FOR NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310
MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1916

Public Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Resident Electors of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 will be held at the Agricultural School, Olds, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, from two o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of Councillors for the Municipality.

Given under my hand at Didsbury this 27th day of November, 1916.

M. MCLEAN,
Returning Officer

Public Notice

Pursuant to the Rural Municipal Act, the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, will be held at Westerdale on Saturday, December 2nd, 1916, at 2 p.m. for the discussion of Municipal affairs.

N. S. CLARKE, Reeve.

U. F. A. No. 12—NOTICE

The annual meeting will be held in J. V. Berscht's Hall, on Tuesday, December 5th, 1916. All members and other farmers who are interested are requested to attend. There will be a set of officers to be elected for next year, also delegates to provincial meeting in January. This year was a successful year, let us make the next as good or better. Membership is 51.

THRO. KRIST, Pres.
W. DAGEFORDE, Sec.

Born

CLUNY—On Tuesday, November 21st 1916, to Private and Mrs. A. Cluney, a daughter. (Private Cluney is a member of the 158th Regt. Vancouver, and is now in England.)

MAY—On November 18th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. James May, Elkton, a daughter.

Nominations For Municipal Offices

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 183.00
J. C. Stevens.....	25.00
Sexsmith & Wrigglesworth, collectors.....	19.75
Reed & Chambers, collectors.....	78.00
Sale of Sick's whiskers.....	6.50
	\$312.25

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$ 56.00
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Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 54.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Cornford...	5.00

59.00

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5c A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

LOST—A gold filled Maple Leaf 187 brooch with owners name on back. Finder please leave at Pioneer Office and receive reward.

LOST—A wombat fur short coat with mitts in pockets between C.P.R. tracks and hay piles. Finder please leave at barber shop, Didsbury.

FOUND—A pair of gold rimmed nose glasses in case on main road between Didsbury and Carstairs. Owner can have same by applying to Pioneer office.

PURCELL'S Holiday Announcement on page 1 of this issue.

SCHOOL Supplies at cut rate prices at Purcell's.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician, 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Didsbury on Thursday, November 30th; Olds, Wednesday, November 29th and Carstairs, on Friday, December 1st. See him about your eyes.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the **Union Bank of Canada** in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDS BUR Y BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDS BUR Y, ALTA.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a sufferer of eye strain or other eye trouble? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it, "It was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says, "The atmosphere seemed haze with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now dispense with them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by your druggist's cannot.

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothered by you, you can take little life steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopeless blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use.

It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices • • • Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your ears "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us samples and obtaining our advice as to best destination before shipping your grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

Investigation Proves

that various disease germs have their breeding-place in the waste products of the body. Don't, then, let your bowels clog and throw these harmful germs back on the blood. Take no chances with serious illness. Keep your bowels free, and the bile regulated with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which promptly and surely relieve constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache. They are compounded from drugs of vegetable origin—harmless and not habit-forming. The experience of three generations show that Beecham's Pills prevent disease and are

A Great Aid to Health

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

War News—One More Highland Battalion

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return, which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the voice that calls you to fulfil your country's pledge. Canada guaranteed to furnish half a million men, but 130,000 have still to be found. Some of the boys have been nearly two years in the trenches, is not it time to end?

The CAMERON HIGHLANDERS of Canada, who have already sent nearly 4,000 men to the war, are now raising one more Battalion, the 174th, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Osler, who has returned from the front to take Command, and they need 800 more men to complete their establishment. They have the finest quarters in Canada, a splendid organization, and an honored association with the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders, one of the finest regiments in the British Army, whose Tartan and badges they are privileged to wear. What other unit can offer such attractions? Come and be one of the 30,000 men who will have worn the Cameron badges and colors during the Great War.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from a local Doctor.

For further information write to the Adjutant, Captain J. F. Dunnet, at Minto Street Barracks, Winnipeg, or to Lieutenant J. A. Stevenson, 202 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Training Schools For Farm Women

In several counties of England a system of short courses for the training of women in farm work has been adopted. The course takes two weeks, and the training consists of whatever work may be going on at the time, such as weeding, corn, hoeing, roots, milking, dairying generally, hay-making, etc. Students for dairy instruction are required to be at the dairy farm at 6 a.m., but the schedule for the general day runs like this: Rising, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 7 a.m.; assemble for work, 7.45; start work, 8; dinner, 12 to 1; cease work, 5 p.m.; meat meal, 5.45; bed time, 9; lights out, 9.30. Each student is required to pay five shillings per week toward the cost of board, lodging and instruction and is paid threepence per hour for work accomplished. It is stated that the wages generally more than cover the board and lodging fee.

SOLDIERS GOT RELIEF FROM SORENESS

Boys on the Border Relieved Their Pains and Aches with Sloan's Liniment.

Once upon a time Norman Jones, serving in the National Guard at El Paso, returned to camp after a strenuous 15-mile hike foot-sore and leg-weary. He had not been long in active service and his shoulders, back and limbs felt the after-effects of marching.

Remembering Sloan's Liniment, Jones applied it to the sore spots and went to bed. He writes: "I arose the next morning feeling fine; in fact, I had entirely forgotten about the hike and went out for a four-hour drill in the sun as spry as ever."

Private Jones passed the experience along, and many a boy on the border relieved the agony of sprains, strains, bruises, insect bites, cramped muscles, rheumatic twinges, etc., by the use of Sloan's Liniment.

Easily applied without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

Careless Choice

"Mother, is gran'ma gran'pa's wife?"

"Of course she is dear."

"What did he marry such an old woman for?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

What He Did

"What do you do when you go home late at night and find your wife waiting up for you?"

"Wish I hadn't gone home."

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased by their use." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

First Tommy: My wife writes she "opes as 'ow I won't be getting any 'billet doux." Now wot's that mean?

Second Tommy (proud of his French): Well, "billet" is a billet, see? and "doux" is soft. Soft job, I take it, she means.

First Tommy: Oh! Does she? I'll soft job 'er when I get 'ome.—Passing Show.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

Not a Going Concern

SOX: Your new auto is sixteen horsepower, isn't it?

Fox: Um! Sixteen balky horsepower.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Homelike

Dasher: How did you enjoy your vacation?

Jerome: Fine; the hotel where I put up didn't seem like a strange place at all. It had all the discomforts of home.

The High Calling of Motherhood

demands the utmost precaution in maintaining health at high efficiency.



It is doubly important and nothing in the world is so needful as Scott's Emulsion, good cheer and sunshine. Scott's Emulsion makes the blood rich and pure. It contains the vital flesh-building and bone-building properties and insures abundant nourishment. It strengthens the nerves and creates energy and vitality during this period.

Expectant and nursing mothers always need Scott's Emulsion.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT 15-31

••••• SCOTT & BOWMAN, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The Prince's Answer

A nervous officer, who was afraid that the Prince of Wales might be injured through venturing into opposed positions, tried to restrain the Prince. The Prince, however, would not be restrained. At last, in despair, the officer said, impressively: "Think, sir, at least of your mother, the Queen." Irritated beyond endurance, the Prince cried, "Oh, rubbish! Isn't my mother just the same sort of woman as every other fellow's mother?"

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.

To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

Co-Operative Implement Societies for England

Numerous co-operative implement societies are being formed in Great Britain. Such societies have been in operation in Ireland since 1912, but in England they are an entirely new departure and have been brought into being with a view to alleviating in some measure the scarcity of labor. The capital of each society is usually around a thousand pounds, or \$5,000, divided into one pound shares. Five per cent. is paid up and a bank called upon for an overdraft to the extent of the uncalled capital.

Women With Weakness

Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box today.

Cyclonic

Two farmers met in a certain town a day or two ago after a cyclone had visited that particular neighborhood.

"She shook things up pretty bad out at my place," said one, stroking his whiskers meditatively. "By the way, Hi," he added, "that new barn o' yours get hurt any?"

"Well," drawled the other, "I dunno; I haven't found it yet."

A Food Price Mystery

One of those "things which no fellow can understand" is the advance in the price of natural products such as honey (says the Globe). The grocer, however, is never at a loss, and he told one lady who questioned why she should now pay 6d for a pot instead of 4d, "It's because of the advance in the price of sugar, ma'am."

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation,

Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Every year it demonstrates the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

"Has Dasher increased his literary output since he adopted efficiency methods?"

"Yes; he saves all of the phrases discarded in the final draft of his stories, combines them in dozen lots, and sells them as *vers libre*."—Life.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

A Humorist in the Bud

Little Roy was playing with his mother's opera glasses, and happening to look at her through the big end, he exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, you are so far away you look like a distant relative."

A Most Extraordinary Cure of Epileptic Fits

Mother Had Appealed to Three Doctors in Vain—Cured Four Months Ago by Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

This letter from Mrs. Noyel is endorsed by Mr. H. J. Mahaffy, druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., as being true and correct. While it reports a most remarkable cure of epileptic fits by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, it only goes to corroborate similar cures reported by others.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Noyel, R. R. No. 1, Humberstone, Ont., writes: "I cannot help writing to you, as I want you to know what a blessing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills have been to my boy. He was taken with very violent fits, would twitch all over, his eyes would turn towards his nose, his jaws set and his lips turn almost purple. He would clench his fists tightly, become unconscious and then go into a long sleep. After several hours he would wake up sighing

FINAL DRAMA IN TITANIC STRUGGLE WILL HOLD WORLD SPELLBOUND

THE ENEMY'S FOOL'S PARADISE IS SHATTERED

Germany Still Cannot Give Up the Idea That Its Vast Military System Must Somehow Prove Invincible, No Matter What Forces It Has Challenged

John L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, writes: The battle of the Titans has been joined. The final drama is opened and it will hold the world spellbound through act on act before the denouement comes near.

As I transmit this at one of the most exciting moments of the whole war, known events are big and strange enough to satisfy any appetite for sensation, if such a thing remains anywhere in this solemn time. But in addition to the facts the air is wild with report. Once again we are told reality in the Balkans will beggar the invention of playwrights and novelists, who seek their themes in imaginary kings, courts and political conspiracies.

The fact above all others is that Germany has awakened to realities at last. Rumania's blow shattered a fool's paradise. It is the fight for life on the part of two empires, and chiefly on the part of this formidable people which has, no doubt, made every error into which pride and vanity could lead a nation, but still cannot give up the desperate idea that its vast military system must somehow prove invincible, no matter what forces it has challenged.

We Allies, who have believed in taking a cool measure of the enemy, are under no deception. If we were, we should be unworthy to win. We would rather magnify our task than under-estimate it.

Germany's fight for life must necessarily be a large business. More than 18 months ago, when seeking to arouse my own country to the size of her undertaking, I ventured to say, and to repeat often afterward, that Germany was no more deceived about the issue of the war than was Britain about the cost, and that there would be a fight to stagger humanity before Germany went down.

Since the spring of last year that estimate has proved to be an accurate forecast. Britain knows the cost now—knows it better and faces it more grimly than the outer world even yet supposes. Germany does not yet admit the issue. She cannot afford to admit it. She is absolutely bound to deny that she is going to be beaten until she is beaten. But by her efforts and those of her opponents humanity has already been considerably staggered and is quite certain to be staggered more and still more by the end of this year's campaign and the crisis of the next.

One extraordinarily moral admission, however, has been already wrung from the enemy. Hindenburg's appointment meant several things, but was in the first case an open proclamation that the war of conquest has become the fight for life. All the elaborate calculations on which Germany, of the Hohenzollerns, was self-lured into the struggle have broken down and the men who made them are disappearing.

The Hohenzollerns think of their house first. That has always been their tradition. Whatever the kaiser's belated step may do for his country, it is a shrewd stroke in the interests of the dynasty. The emperor, who got rid of Bismarck, would never until now permit any subject to overshadow himself. Why does he seem at the eleventh hour to acquire more humility? The subject now placed at the head of affairs as the military dictator and real national leader of Germany is summoned to a thankless task. If he succeeds lustre will be reflected on the dynasty itself as in the old way, when Bismarck and Moltke were the great managing agents of the crown.

But if Hindenburg fails, the whole weight of the blame is less likely to fall on William II. No one who is at all acquainted with the importance of dynastic politics in Berlin and Vienna will think this suggestion far fetched. Apart from all this, the kaiser has every reason for self-distrust, and whatever else may be said about Hindenburg, he knows his mind.

There has been, indeed, a series of ghastly blunders, showing what I have previously described as the blind side of German efficiency. Bismarck thought that the kaiser's temperament would be his doom and his country's—that it would be imbecile and fatal policy to challenge Britain and Russia together as well as France.

Germany threw away the last of her big chances by the catastrophic adventure against Verdun, while Russia was given time to raise her new power to a maximum in the way that brought it in Rumania. There is not a soul in the central empires who does not now realize that the attempted invasion of Italy through the Trentino was a mistake as grievous as any, and the worst because prompted by the infatuated under-estimate of Russia which Falkenhayn seems to have shared with the Austrian, Conrad von Hohenlohe.

"Blinks is the most excitable man I ever met."

"Why this sudden outburst?"

"Last night he heard an amateur actor recite Hamlet's soliloquy, via phonograph, and he threw eggs at the machine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Frenzy of Despair

Teutons Will Not Accept Defeat Without Expendng All Their Fury

The prospect of falling from the clouds, whence all the kingdoms of the earth lay at the nation's feet, into a vast camp of internment, is enough to fire the most sluggish citizen. It will nerve the arm of Germany, who in her own eyes is the super-nation, the chosen people of the "good old God"; nay, the spirit that broods over the face of the world, would have created it anew. Germany is force incarnated in a race, and therefore force is right, and Germany above all peoples. That creed is at once a political tenet and a religious faith. It is not a direct emanation from Prussian militarism, it is a fruit of the union of Prussian militarism with the latter-day German philosophy and pedagogy. Schoolmasters inculcate it. Clergymen of all faiths preach it, historians study the annals of mankind in the light of it. University professors expound it. Statesmen take it as the rule of their policy and the kaiser looks upon it as the object of his mission. In a word, it is the cement of German unity, the secret of German expansion, the mainspring of German enterprise and organization. Destroy that belief, blasphem that hope, thrust that goal beyond the reach of the Teuton, and the vast structure raised by the combined efforts of generations will collapse. Riches, ease, domination, will be snatched from the grasp that was closing on them. And that is the task which the Allies will have set themselves when they reject the coming peace proposals. To this the most terrible fate that ever befell a great nation, the Teutons will not resign themselves without gathering in all their strength and hurling it against the entente with the fury of despair.—London Daily Telegraph.

Russia's Arctic Port

New Port of Murman Gives Russia a Great Advantage

One of the great difficulties of the Allies in the past has been to secure for Russia ample supplies of munitions. Only two ports were available for the importation of supplies. One of these, Archangel, is not only remote from the battlefield, but in addition is closed by ice during the winter. The other, Vladivostok, while usually ice-free, is a long distance from the front. The activity on the eastern front, coupled with reports of the presence of German submarines in the Arctic region, shows that the enemy is alive to the tremendous advantages that Russia's new open port confers on Brusiloff's advancing armies.

Russia now possesses in the port of Murman, on the Arctic Ocean, an ice-free harbor between the White Sea and the North Cape which will solve her most formidable problem: the equipment of her new armies and the continual flow of supplies from foreign workshops. Owing to the moderating influence of the Gulf Stream, which is not felt at Archangel, the port of Murman, situated on the northern coast of the Kola Peninsula, is never closed by ice. Wooden quays to accommodate three large steamers have been erected, and the well-sheltered harbor affords anchorage for forty large vessels. The railway linking Murman to Petrograd is nine hundred miles long, as compared with a haulage of six thousand miles on the Trans-Siberian Railway connecting Petrograd and Vladivostok. The building of the Murman railway has been one of the notable achievements of the war. The difficulties encountered were very great. Much of the region through which the railway runs is practically uninhabited. There were no roads for the conveyance of materials and workmen, and in some places the survey led through heavy granite deposits and primeval forests. Great tracts of bog also added to the problems of construction. Over hundreds of miles the track is laid on piles. Already the line is virtually completed for the conveyance of munitions, and before the end of the year it will be open for general traffic.

Although the value of Murman port for war-purposes cannot be overrated, its chief importance to Russia will be realized only when peace returns and the Empire of the Czar turns to the more profitable pursuit of a worldwide trade.—Toronto Globe.

Canadian Cheese in Great Britain

Over six million pounds of Canadian cheese were sold the other day in the London, England, market. It was reported at the time that the British Government had been heavy buyers during the preceding week, and prices in consequence ruled high, from 104 to 108 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs).

General Brusiloff

Whimsical Stories Regarding the Celebrated Russian General

An achievement so brilliant as that of General Brusiloff, like a sudden splendor of dawn from the midst of darkness, inevitably arouses an eager desire to know something of him; and, in the absence of knowledge, gives birth to all kinds of fancies and imaginings. One of the best newspapers in New York printed a day or two after the beginning of his great offensive, a charming and whimsical article, alleging that about the unknown personality of the Russian General were already gathering all the stories of military prowess that had served for Alexander, for Caesar, for Napoleon; he was fast becoming a Solar Myth.

And we have had since then a curiously detailed story that Brusiloff is only a nom de guerre; that the victor on the eastern battle line is really the ill-starred Sir Hector Macdonald redivivus, come back to repeat the triumph of Ondurman. And, in passing, one may note that this legend of a miraculous return wreathes itself about every dominant personality, not only the spiritual heroes like Gautama and Zoroaster, but the men of war, like Friedrich Barbarossa, asleep in the Kufshauser, Shivaji of the Maharashtra hills, and now, for the second time, about the fine soldier who forfeited the renown won in the Sudan. So insistent is the sense of immortality aroused by geniuses and power.

On one of the country roads just outside Lublin, a little chap, a genuine little Pole, came trotting along the road on an old nag. The boy's knees were pulled up almost to his chin. General Brusiloff, standing in the middle of the road, cried "Halt!" as though the boy had been a squadron of dragoons. The terrified youngster pulled up short. Then the corps commander stepped to the side of the old horse and lengthened first one stirrup-leather and then the other, and put the boy's feet back into the stirrups. Then, starting him once more on his way, he commented whimsically: "They would quote that as an instance of the Russian oppression of the Poles!" It was, by the way, one of his griefs that all his efforts had won almost no cordial response from the Poles of Lublin; they remained icily aloof, in spite of his kindest overtures. —Charles Johnston, in the Atlantic.

Trans-Country Highway

Would Furnish Work for Many Returned Soldiers at Low Cost

The members of the Canadian Automobile Association had a conference recently with Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, on the building of a transcontinental highway from coast to coast. L. B. Howland, president of the Canadian Automobile Association, Toronto, and A. L. Caron, Montreal, president of the Automobile Club of Canada, urged upon Mr. Rogers the necessity for construction of such a road.

Mr. Rogers replied that the plan had his entire sympathy. He said that not only would the construction of a road be a good thing for the country, but it was a national necessity. To his mind it was the one outstanding undertaking to take up after the war. It would be the means of providing work for many who came back from the war and wished for some outdoor occupation.

It would also be the means of enabling the government to hold out prospects of work to immigrants. He would, he said, support the transcontinental highway with all his power, both in parliament and before the people. He did not think the construction of the road would necessarily be expensive. He said it would go through the north country to Winnipeg and for a good part of the way could follow the railroad tracks.

Afterwards the delegation went to see Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General. They asked him to do something in connection with the dangerous way rural mail boxes are placed on the highways. Dr. Coulter promised to look into the complaint.

Alberta Has Large Coal Deposits

Coal Mining Industry an Important Factor in the West

Probably sixty per cent. of the coal deposits in the Dominion of Canada are to be found in the province of Alberta. Alberta has coal in every part from the international boundary north to Lake Athabasca.

Government figures for 1913 (the latest compiled) showed that Alberta can second among the provinces for actual production—the total production being 4,134,377 tons, valued at the mine head at \$9,462,836. This was considerably more than one-third the combined production of the remaining eight provinces of Canada.

Why a larger tonnage is not produced is because of labor scarcity and of comparative smallness of markets. To haul coal long distances is expensive, and at the present practically all the output is used in the West. As the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan grows, one of the industries that will progress quickly will be coal mining.

The actual deposits of coal in Alberta and in Eastern British Columbia, chiefly in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, have been estimated at from 50 to 90 billion tons.

NEED ADVANCED INSTRUCTION

IN THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE

FARMING AS A SCIENCE AND AS A BUSINESS

Instruction in Elementary Agriculture as Provided in our Public Schools Not Sufficiently Advanced to be of Practical Benefit

To the Farmers of the Future

More German Kultur

Liege University Is Being Used as War Stables

One would have imagined that in the very fitness of things the army in occupation of Belgium would have drawn a line against using classical buildings like the University of Liege for any other than scholarly purposes.

But the fact is that the German general in command of that division considers the kultur of the Belgian on a level with a horse stable, and the wonderful collection of books that formed the feature of that centre of learning may be, and probably is, used up as fuel. No one is allowed to enter, and the knowledge of the desecration of the buildings has been obtained through the internment in German camps of two great and good men, professors of the university. An eye-witness of the German depredations declares: "In the laboratory of anatomy we had once 200 soldiers of the 57th Regiment under Major Wunderlich, who transformed our building with an incredible mass of filth. These men were drunk all the time, leaving after two days some 1,200 to 1,300 wine bottles (all empty, of course), and these were the men, by the way, who during the terrible night of the 20th-21st August, 1914, burned the whole Rue de Peitres and part of the Quai des Percheurs.

Some months later, in January, 1915, our hospital was taken by the Germans, members of the staff being brutally dismissed.

"So the men were no more respected than our buildings, as is further shown by the story of what happened to my colleagues. Professor Leon Fredericq, the world-known physiologist, a brother of the Ghent historian, Fredericq's youngest son, a military surgeon in the Belgian Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans into Liege, and somehow managed to escape. The Germans then took his father and sent him to gau, leaving him, a man of 63 years old, for 36 hours without food. Incredibly though it sounds, General Kolewe, the German Commander of Liege at that time, admitted that Fredericq was not responsible in any way for his son's evasion. After three days they released him, but took his other son instead, and kept him for ten days more in the Fort de la Chartreuse.

This whole absolutely authentic story may seem perfectly grotesque yet at the same time it is perfectly characteristic of the German military spirit. I tell it here as I am trying to interest the American public in the fate of Picemic and Fredericq to show that the non-Freudenthal version of the arrest of these men is perfectly plausible, as the above-mentioned facts make it clear, and because anything can be expected from the crazy arrogance of the German soldiers."

What Western Canada Is

Only About Twelve Per Cent. of its Arable Land Under Cultivation

"Western Canada," in the sense that the term is generally used, comprises the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The area of each province is roughly 250,000 square miles. The total area, 750,000 square miles, is six times the size of the British Isles and nearly four times the size of either France or Germany. It is five times the size of the state of California, fourteen times that of the state of Illinois, sixteen times that of the state of New York, and ninety times that of the state of Massachusetts.

These three provinces comprise a land area of 483,000,000 acres. At least 200,000,000 acres are good farming land that can be put under crop, but less than 25,000,000 acres are actually cultivated at the present time—that is to say, only about twelve per cent. of what is known to be good is at present utilized. All the remainder is fine arable land that awaits settlers.

The population of these three provinces is about one million and three-quarters.

Emigration After the War

There will be emigration, and the best thing we can do is to see that as far as possible the emigrants go to our own colonies. To bring that about will require not only aid from this country to the individual, but the help of all the colonies in making entrance to their lands as easy as possible. Here is ground upon which all the governments should work together to have a practical scheme in readiness for the end of the war.—Westminster Gazette.

"A glance at this picture carries me back home."

"That's one way of beating the railways."

At the present time most of the Canadian provinces provide instruction in elementary agriculture for pupils who attend the public schools. The teachers—for the most part girls—are given a month's training in some institution, and are then graduated as instructors of the subject. The course usually covers botany, entomology, gardening, animal husbandry, field husbandry and nature study. A nicely engraved certificate is given at the end of the course and the teacher goes home filled with the happy dignity of having broadened her sphere of work.

These teachers cannot teach agriculture, cannot even make a bluff at it. The farmer knows this. What would happen if he went to ask the local school teacher who instructs his children in "agriculture" for information regarding crop rotation for a certain piece of land on his farm? She would probably turn to her note book and read him something taken down from a professor's lecture. He would grin if he were good natured, if not he would say something.

Can you think of another subject on the curriculum of any institution in which you would care to have your child instructed by a teacher of similar training? I think not.

In Canada we have not made agriculture a high school subject. We attempt to teach the very elements of the science, that is all. Should the boy want further instruction he must go to college. All farmers' sons cannot do this. The consequence is that serious agricultural education has not yet touched the masses of the farming communities, except through agricultural journalism and societies formed among the farmers themselves.

In the United States more is being done. In the Duluth, Minn., high school practical work of a decidedly "secondary" nature has been undertaken. In 1914 the school board voted \$150 for the purchase of a creamery outfit such as could be recommended for a farmer with ten cows. The equipment, all hand-power models, consists of cream separator, combined churn and butter worker, butter printer, ice box, Babcock tester, acidity test outfit, salting outfit, moisture test scale, butter print scale, cream scale, cream cans and minor utensils.

The agricultural department, then in its second year only, was already one of the most active divisions of Central High school, and the new equipment was received with such interest and enthusiasm that in the 1914-1915 school year the embryo farmers made a total of 2,890 pounds of the best creamery butter in 170 churning.

The Student Creamery Company of the high school is an organization among the boys of the agricultural department similar on a small scale to the most approved type of farmers' co-operative creameries, for the purpose of obtaining both the manufacturing and the business experience of creamery practice. The student members produce the cream and milk by purchase, and sell to their creamery, profits from which they share in proportion to their respective patronage.

Agriculture advanced enough to be of practical benefit, cannot be taught apart from the farm. Why should there not be a school farm? Farming could then be studied as a science, as an art and as a business. The cost would not be great, for farming is a profitable employment and the school farm must not only run itself but must also pay dividends on money invested.

Of course there would be many details to arrange, much prejudice to overcome, in fact much hard work, for the agricultural educationalist who would undertake the work. Elementary education should be supplemented by secondary education. The high school graduate of the future, if he is to spend his life on the farm, should be able to turn to account knowledge obtained at school. This cannot be done as our courses of study now exist. Theory should give place to practice.

In preaching before His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser recently, the official chaplain to his court concluded a powerful enology upon the Divinity of the House of Hohenzollern with these somewhat mournful words: "We have been more severely tried than before, and have suffered more terrible losses. We know that if we win—despite the superiority of our enemies—it will be a miracle performed by God's hand."

Twelve months ago the same chaplain intimated that the day of miracles had passed!

His Examination

"I hope you will come out ahead Bobbie. What are you being examined at this time of the school year for?"

"For adenoids."—Life.

Home Grown Seed

Encouragement Given for the Production of Seed in Canada

In British Columbia a good start has been made towards the establishment of a seed-growing industry. Until the outbreak of war the necessity had not faced Canada of obtaining her supply of vegetable seeds, very little in the way of seed production had been attempted in this province. Some of the growers had bought seed in the United States, but most of them had depended on Canadian houses, which were large importers. It was cheaper to buy seed than to grow it.

Last year, in an experimental way, vegetable seeds were grown in certain localities in British Columbia. This year the production of seeds will attain commercial proportions. In the future seed probably will be grown in large quantities. The aim of the Dominion department of agriculture, which is fostering the movement, is to render Canada independent of any foreign country for her supply of vegetable seeds.

To encourage in a practical way seed growing, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, arranged for subventions to growers. This summer an expert of the seed branch, Mr. J. R. Fryer, has been interesting farmers in seed-growing possibilities and acquainting them with the terms of the subventions. The seed-growing experiments in the Okanagan and Fraser Valleys last year were very successful.

For the production of seed measuring up to the standard set, the Dominion Government will pay bonuses as follows: Mangels, 3 cents per pound; turnips, 4 cents; carrots, 7 cents; beets, 10 cents; parsnips, 7 cents; radishes, 9 cents; cabbages, 25 cents; tomatoes, 50 cents; onions, 25 cents; celery, 40 cents; lettuce, 20 cents; cucumbers, 20 cents; muskmelons, 30 cents.

The terms of the bonuses are such as to practically guarantee the production of first-class seed. The gardener or farmer intending to profit by the bonus must notify the Government. Two inspections will be made, one of the crop to determine whether it is true to type, and the second of the seed, to determine the percentage germinating. The latter test will be made in a Government seed laboratory, and upon its satisfactory completion a certificate regarding the quality will be issued to the farmer. The certificate is expected to assist the grower in selling his crop.

It is understood also that an official will be appointed in the province to assist farmers in making contracts with seed houses, and to help them with advice as to varieties, etc.

Up to the present, the supplies of Canadian seedsmen have not run short, despite the curtailment of imports, owing to the large supplies on hand at the commencement of the war. It is hoped that the production of seed in Canada will be so extensive that there will be no shortage when foreign supplies give out.

Encouragement of seed production through subventions will likely continue for several years, or until the industry is firmly established, it is understood. One very important good to be expected of them is a general improvement in the country's supply. An opportunity in Canada to buy seed tested and certified by Government experts certainly ought to be seized.—J. T. B., in Montreal Family Herald.

Making the Best of It

Germany Has Invented Substitutes for Sundry Requisites

A large department store in Berlin comes out with this startling announcement: "True Economy is to use the disused. If unable to buy a new hat this season, try our second-hand helmets, replenished from the front." The gruesomeness of the advertisement aroused the indignation of an old soldier acting as policeman, and he entered the store and demanded that the offensive placard should be withdrawn. The manager, on being appealed to, very courteously showed him a document signed by the Commandant of the City, giving the store permission, under the Ration Act, to utilize old helmets. The crestfallen soldier returned to his beat, muttering, "This country is losing too much. By and by she will lose her self-respect." But that is not all.

The most novel advertisements encountered in the German papers these days are offers of weird "substitutes" for a host of articles which could be had in unlimited quantity in pre-blockade times. Substitutes for soaps of all kinds are common. A firm in Leipzig advertises a substitute for pepper, and a concern in Mainz a substitute for turpentine. A Bremen house is anxious to buy "leather scraps of all sorts," for working up into various finished products. Substitutes for twine and string are numerous.

Money Wasted

"That young millionaire says he holds you in the kindest remembrance. He says it was at a party given by you that he proposed to his wife."

"The affair has unpleasant reminiscences for me. That was a very expensive party, and I gave it in the expectation that he was going to propose to one of my girls.—Kansas City Journal.

A Brave Deed

Courage and Coolness Win Out in Danger

The persistent eagerness of the plain private soldier, at the front to leave no comrade in distress is one of the splendid traits in the character of the men fighting on the Somme. An instance of this is afforded in the coolness and courage with which Private Veale, a Devonshire lad, rescued an officer and won his V.C.

Hearing that a wounded officer was lying out in the front, about fifty yards from the enemy trench, Veale volunteered to go out and bring him in, if possible. His offer accepted, Veale, single-handed, crawled along a shell-swept piece of ground till he found his man, although his wounds were so serious that he could not take him, if he had the strength, all the way back to the trench. Veale, laying the poor officer down in a shell-hole, crawled back and got two volunteers to help him bring in the officer.

By this time the movements of our men were discerned by the enemy, who mercilessly waited till one of the volunteers had the officer on his back. Then the Huns fired, killing one of the rescuers.

Veale saw that it would be useless to proceed farther, so he again hied back to the trench, taking big risks. He asked for a Lewis gun, and, waiting till it was dusk, returned to his self-appointed commission, covering his comrades by the gun. They succeeded on this occasion, although when the officer and Veale reached the trench they fell into unconsciousness. Veale was ordered to the base for rest, which on reaching he begged to be allowed to go back to his work, remarking to the doctor, "I have got luck for this sort of job, sir." But Veale had to wait, of course, until he got his V.C., and he is still at the job. Of such is the human material hurling back the enemy from the occupied lands of France.

The Value of Sleep

No Hard and Fast Rules Can Be Applied to the Individual Requirements

Some years ago it was seriously argued that sleep, beyond an allowance of four hours, was a useless waste of time, and numerous examples were quoted to prove that a small amount of sleep and longevity are not incompatible, says the Boston Post.

Littre, the great French philologist, who was nearly twenty years compiling and printing his dictionary, never stopped work before 3 o'clock in the morning and was at work again by 8 o'clock in the forenoon. He was past 80 years old when he died.

During the siege of Gibraltar, Sir George A. Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, is said never to have slept more than four hours a day for four years; yet he lived to attain the age of 84.

Other strenuous workers have limited themselves to very restricted hours of sleeping. Napoleon is said to have managed his greatest campaign on an allowance of four or five hours a night. Brunel, the world's greatest engineer, is credited with working twenty hours daily and never seeming tired or out of spirits.

It is well known that to deprive a man utterly of sleep is to doom him to the most horrible of deaths. Nothing is so depressing as the want of sleep, and nothing so invigorates the body and mind as its restoration.

There is no doubt that the quantity of sleep necessary for a man can be determined by habit, but no hard and fast rule can or ought to regulate the hours so spent.

Climate has a great influence in the matter. In some parts of the world it is possible for men to do hard work continuously with short sleeping spells.

Boys' Farms in Italy

Government Provides for Future Tillage of Country's Soil

Boys' farm colonies, as one means of providing for the future cultivation of Italy's soil, and for the employment of the orphans of farmer-soldiers killed in war, are being established throughout the country districts of Italy.

The colonies are being organized by a society founded especially for this purpose under a plan drawn up by the National Institution of Agricultural Mutual Insurance. No fewer than twelve such colonies are now being founded.

Boys from the ages of 7 to 15 years are being taken into these schools, where they will be kept at an annual expenditure each of \$100, the funds to be furnished in part by the districts where the farms are maintained.

The plan is to keep the boys on the farms until 21 years of age. They will be taught cattle raising, breeding of silk worms, rotation of crops, treatment of the soil, and use of modern agricultural machinery of the Canadian type.

After the age of 21, it is planned to set up the boys as independent farmers by the sale of lands and equipment to them on favorable terms.

The only man she knew who lisped called her up on the phone and said: "Ith ith you, Ruth? Well, gueth who ith ith!"—Scribner's Magazine.

Minors Capable of Being Enlisted

Quebec Chief Justice Rules They Are Responsible for Contract

That a minor who during war enters the King's service and voluntarily enlists for the defence of the flag, the peace of the country and the triumph of a just cause, makes a contract which does not come within the ordinary prescriptions of the civil code and that such enlistment is valid to all legal intents and purposes," was the ruling of Sir Francis Lemieux, chief justice of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, in the case of Alfred Fournier, who sought to have his son discharged from serving as a private in the 171st battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces because he was a minor and had enlisted without his father's consent.

Problems of the Breeder

Inadequate Numbers of Stock on Western Farms Shown By Statistics

Any breeder of live stock, whether interested in horses, cattle, sheep or swine, continually meets with obstacles, which prevent him from making his breeding operations as successful as he would like them to be. The selection of a suitable breed, the purchasing of individual animals to form the nucleus of a herd, flock or stud, the application of the principal laws of heredity and breeding as well as the prevention of contagious diseases, insofar as it is now possible, will be subjects for discussion at the Saskatchewan Live Stock Convention in Saskatoon next January. We want to hear of actual experiences and troubles encountered by stock-breeders and how they have been overcome, so that others may profit thereby and avoid the same mistakes.

The total surveyed land area of Saskatchewan comprises 76,752,841 acres, and now supports approximately 667,000 horses, 930,000 head of cattle, 200,000 sheep and 330,000 swine, which means that there is:

One horse to every 115 acres; One head of cattle to every 82.5 acres;

One sheep to every 383 acres; and

One swine to every 233 acres; or, if all the live stock was evenly distributed throughout the province, each quarter-section of 160 acres would carry the following:

14 horses, 1.9 cattle, .4 sheep and .7 swine. No more glaring proof of the inadequate numbers of stock on our Saskatchewan farms could be given than the above figures. Any attempt even to show that many more times this number can be grown would be disparaging the productive capacity of our farms and ranches.

Fooling the Germans

Some Day the Germans Will Realize How Comparatively Small Have Been the Allies' Losses

We have kept a very accurate record in two parallel columns of our losses and of the German reports of those same losses. To illustrate the point, the other day we lost at Soissons, as the result of an unimportant engagement, some sixteen or eighteen men and one or two guns, and north of Soissons a few prisoners were taken and a few metres of trench. The Germans in their official communiqué reported this in the minutest detail and with great precision, their official published record agreeing exactly with ours, as it always does on minor details and engagements. But on that same day they reported 1,000 prisoners taken near Verdun.

What actually happened at Verdun was that we threw out as a sort of observation post a salient forming an angle in advance of the main line, consisting of 600 men and a few guns, with the order that this salient should retire to the main line as soon as it was hard pressed. The men soon were hard pressed and did retire, losing 26 men and three guns. The German report of this was that they had beaten back the French line at this point and taken 1,000 prisoners.

The result of these exaggerations since the beginning of the war shows a grand total of men taken and killed amounting to more than the number of men that France has equipped. I liken this sort of thing to a panorama where there are a few sticks, stones, dried leaves and bits of grass in the foreground which are real, but the main scene, which is calculated to deceive, is unreal, a pure fake.

This has been Germany's policy since the beginning, and some day the German people will realize how they have been fooled.—The Atlantic.

As a result of experiments by sportively-inclined Frenchmen, a device for walking on water has made its appearance. Its inventor calls it the "Hydroski-Risso," which had better be shortened for the sake of convenience into the simpler "Hydroskis." It weighs only 17 pounds and will support a weight of 440 pounds. It is essentially a military device, and a soldier thus equipped can walk over water at a speed of seven miles an hour, and while so engaged can fire his rifle with accuracy as the apparatus works, it is said, with great smoothness of motion.

"Is your country place finished yet?"

"Oh, yes. Why, I have already begun alterations on it."

Luxury in India

A Golden Throne Flashing With Diamonds

A Lancashire soldier, a member of the first British regiment to enter Mysore since it became an independent State, describes the scene of Oriental luxury and refinement that attended the reception accorded to the troops.

"At a municipal boundary," the soldier writes, "we were met by the three bands of his Highness, and we passed under a triumphal arch, with the bands playing 'The British Grenadiers,' and through streets gay with bunting and amid shouts of welcome. We were conducted through the beautiful Curzon Park on to the ground immediately facing Government House. In marques on each side of the drive a banquet fit for a king was spread.

"At 6 p.m. His Highness, escorted by a wonderfully picturesque and soldierly mounted escort in attractive uniforms of yellow and black, rode up and received a Royal salute from the British troops who were reviewed. We gave him three British cheers, with helmets off, such as he had never heard before.

"A brief march brought us to Hardinge Circle, and then to the courtyard of the Maharaja's palace. The magnificent building suddenly burst into a blaze of glorious light; some 15,000 electric globes shone from every line, every nook and corner into the night, providing a spectacle of regal brilliance.

"We were permitted to go over the palace and were impressed into silence as we filed along the galleries of choice marble, under ceilings beautifully moulded, delicately tinted and gilded. Passing doors of sandal wood and silver, carved and chased, we entered the throne room, containing the brilliant Mysore throne. It is made of chased gold and set with diamonds, presented to an old-time ruler by one of the Emperors of Delhi. It rests on four golden lions, whose eyes are fishing rubies.

"A flight of silver steps leads to the seat, which has cushions of gold cloth. Tassels of ropes of pearls hang from the arms. Above these is a golden umbrella with fringe of pearls, set with dazzling gems, and on the top of it perches a golden parrot set with emeralds and diamonds holding an emerald pendant in its beak."

When war was declared the Maharaja was the first to place his troops at the unconditional disposal of the British Crown.

The War's Way

Beneficial Effect of Military Discipline on Incurrigibles

That incorrigibility is often due only to unsuitable environment and, above all, to lack of proper discipline under conditions that require the exercise of all the available energy, is one of the great lessons of the present war. This observation has, of course, been previously made in times of war, but never to such an extent as in the present, and the New York Herald seems to take a new hope in human nature from the fact that so much information is effected:

"One of the most interesting observations made on both sides during the war has been that a number of the young men who prove difficult problems for law-abiding communities make excellent soldiers. Even certain types of psychopaths—that is, sufferers from some degree of mental disequilibrium—have, under military discipline developed into very valuable assets instead of disturbing factors for their governments.

"The adventurer, the youthful transgressor, the boy who has fought school discipline, the young man who has come into conflict with the police and who has been in constant opposition with law and order, often finds himself, according to a correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association, entirely reliable and at peace with the law and himself when he sees service at the front. Many 'incurrigibles' who have been enlisted from institutions have made splendid soldiers."

Your Dog Will Like This

A dog may be tied up, yet allowed to have a good deal of exercise at the same time, in this way:

Put a ring at the end of his chain, and through the ring pass a length of strong, smooth wire, pegging the two ends of wire to the ground, so that the wire is fairly taut.

Then the dog, though he cannot roam at large, may at least run up and down the length of the wire.

Where he has a kennel, the wire, of course, passes close to the entrance, so that he may turn himself about within.

A dog with a run of this sort is far happier than when chained up to his kennel, and may enjoy a fair amount of exercise although on a short chain.

At the same time he is given extra scope for guarding poultry or anything else.

The Answer

"What is your position on these public questions?"

"My position," replied the confident candidate, "is very simple. I am personally the answer to all of them."

Proctor: Were you copying his notes?

Student: Oh, no, sir! I was only looking to see if he had mine right.—Harvard Lampoon.

How a "Caterpillar" Man Looks in War Suit

Tank Operator Was Mistaken for a German and Narrowly Avoided Trouble

A Canadian sergeant-major states that near the fifth German line the now famous "tank," of the "Land Navy," got stuck up momentarily. "I had to laugh," he said, "for there were Germans clambering upon its back and trying to find the doors. Then suddenly it began to move again with the Germans sitting astride. One by one they tumbled off—and the 'elephant' just went on!"

"One of the crew of a 'caterpillar' had a narrow escape," said another Londoner. "Prisoners were coming forward in large batches and one of the men from inside hopped out to tell the infantry as they approached. He was wearing what looked like a German helmet, blue dungsrees, and a khaki tunic. I saw him stoop down to a wounded man, put his revolver to the ground beside him, and begin to bandage the wounded fellow's head.

"A man in my platoon picked up the revolver and another pointed his rifle at him. 'What's the game?' said the 'caterpillar's' man. He was such a queer mixture that our fellows wouldn't believe his yarn till he fished out his paybook. Then he got his revolver back."

Wheat Production Of Prairie Provinces

Western Canada Leads the World as a Wheat Producer

That Western Canada is indeed "Mistress of Wheat" to the extent that its 1915 crop exceeded, acre for acre, the production of any country on this continent is a striking fact proved by the following figures:

Last year, the Dominion of Canada produced 376,000,000 bushels of wheat, which represented an average yield of 29 bushels to the acre. The United States produced 1,011,505,000 bushels, a yield of 17 bushels per acre. The only serious competitors in wheat production in South America were Argentina, with 178,221,000 bushels, or less than 12 bushels per acre, and Chile, with 19,000,000 bushels, or 13 bushels per acre.

The three Western Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produced between them 342,000,000 bushels out of the total Canadian 376,000,000 bushels. It will be seen, therefore, that, outside

A Well Stocked Larder Makes the Cold Days of Winter Pass More Pleasantly

We have prepared a list of special inducements for our customers in our **Grocery Department**

Every article on our grocery shelves sold at close prices for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

Read the list right through. You can't afford to miss the specials

Buy 100 lbs. Sugar now, price \$9.40; 20 lbs. \$1.95

Model Flour---\$4.65 per 100 lbs.

Smoked Meats	Fresh Fruits	Tobacco	Salt
Burns pea meal back, per lb. 25c	Emperor Grapes, 2 lbs. - 35c	Forest & Stream, 3 tins - - 25c	Stock Salt, per bbl. - - \$3.25
Burns pea meal shoulders, lb. 23c	Oranges, per doz. - 30c, 40, 50c	Old Chum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin - - 55c	Rock Salt, per 100 lbs. - \$1.85
Burns cottage rolls, per lb. - 25c	Apples, box, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.00 and \$2.25.	Senator, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin - - 50c	Dairy Salt, 50 lb. bags - 85c
Burns boiled ham - - 40c		T. & B., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin - - 55c	Stock Salt, 50 lb. bags - 75c
Bologna, per lb. - 12 1-2c		McDonald's Brier, 11 for - \$1.00	Oyster Shell, 100 lbs. - \$1.50
Weiners, per lb. - 17 1-2c		" Chewing, 11 for \$1.00	
Shamrock Hams, per lb. - 30c		Stag Chewing, 3 for - 25c	
		Pay Roll Chewing, 3 for - 25c	
		Old Kentucky, per plug - 10c	
		Bat Chewing, 2 for - 25c	
		Shamrock, 3 plugs - - 25c	
Canned Goods	Vegetables	Groceries	Soaps
Tomatoes, 6 cans - - \$1.00	Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. - 25c	Macaroni, 3 pkgs. - - 25c	Toilet Soap, 6 cakes - 25c
Corn, 8 cans - - 1.00	B. C. Celery, 2 lbs. - 25c	Rice, 4 lbs. - - 25c	Sunlight Soap, 22 bars - \$1.00
Peas, 8 cans - - 1.00	B. C. Cabbage, 7 lbs. - - 25c	Cheese, per lb. - - 25c	Golden West Soap, 12 bars - 45c
Salmon, 9 cans - - 1.00	Cauliflower, each - - 25c	Honey, pure, 5 lb. tin - \$1.10	Royal Crown Soap, 12 bars - 45c
Sardines, 4 cans - - 25c	Onions, per 100 lbs. - - \$3.00	Honey, pure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. - - 60c	Tar Soap, 3 bars - - 25c
Herrings, 2 cans - - 25c	Spanish Onions, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - 25c	Table Salt, 4 bags - - 25c	Pearline Soap Powder - 10c
Catsup, 2 cans - - 25c		Tuxedo B. Powder, 1 lb. tin - 20c	Sopade, large box - - 25c
Pork and Beans, 3 cans - 25c		Tuxedo B. Powder, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin - 40c	Gold Dust, large box - - 25c
		Tuxedo B. Powder, 5 lb. tin - 70c	Gillette's Lye, 9 for - \$1.00
			Old Dutch Cleanser - 10c
			Beats-Sol Cleanser - 5c
			Ammonia Powder - 15c
			Lux, 3 packages - - 25c
Dried Fruits	Teas and Coffee		
Bulk Raisins, 2 lbs - - 25c	Bulk Tea, good value 3 lbs. \$1.10		
Peaches, 10 lb. box - - \$1.15	Blue Ribbon Tea, 2 lbs. - 85c		
Prunes, 10 lb. box - - \$1.25	Red Rose Tea, 2 lbs. - 85c		
Evaporated Apples, per lb. - 15c	Bulk Coffee, fresh ground, 4 lbs. - - \$1.00		
Apricots, 2 lbs. - - 35c	Perfection Coffee, 3 lbs. - \$1.00		
Currants, per package - - 20c	Tuxedo Coffee, per lb. - - 45c		
Raisins, 2 packages - - 35c	Cocoa, per tin, 15c, 25c and 50c		

Saturday only---20 lbs. Rolled Oats for 85c

We Are Buying All Kinds of Dressed Poultry
At Highest Market Prices

Make up your Grocery Wants from the above lists.
They are Money Savers

Williams & Little, Didsbury

Phone 42

THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

Phone 42

Women With Weakness

For all weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The maintain that bring health every woman so earnestly desires; they uproot disease, and bring strength that last till old age.

"No medicine could be more beneficial than Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes Mrs. Mary E. Ayrton of Victoria. "I have been strengthened, my digestion is better, I have improved in color and feel considerably better since using Dr. Hamilton's Pills." Sold everywhere 25¢ per box or five boxes for one dollar.

A MICROBE'S SERENADE

A lovelorn microbe met by chance At a swagger bacteroidal dance. A proud bacilliellus belle, and she Was first of the anucleate, Or organism saccharine; She was the protoplasmic queen. The microscopical pride and pet Of the biological smartest set, And so this infinitesimal swain Evolved a pleading low refrain:

"O lovely metamorphic germ, What futile scientific term Can well describe your many charms!

Come to these embryonic arms Then hie away to my cellular home And be my little diatoma!"

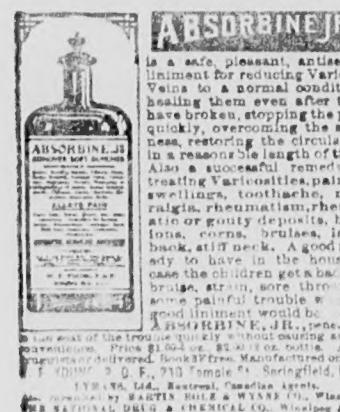
His epithelium burned with love, He swore by molecules above She'd be his own gregarious mate, Or else he would disintegrate. This amorous mite of a parasite Pursued the germ both day and night And 'neath her window often played This Darwin-Huxley serenade— He'd warble to her every day This rhizopodial roundelay:

"O most primordial type of spore I never met your like before, And though a microbe has no heart From you, sweet germ, I'll never part!

We'll sit beneath some fungous growth Till dissolution claims us both!"

"If we didn't have to give back any change, think of the money we merchants would make!" "We all have our troubles," said the magazine publisher. "Sometimes it frets me to have to print my reading matter, but I suppose it must be done."

"What's a dilemma?" asked one small boy. "Well," replied the other, "it's something like this: If your father says he'll punish you if you don't let your mother cut your hair, that's a dilemma."

**Dr. Martel's Female Pills****EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD**

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

FOUR PHYSICIANS FAILED

Mr. George Pulos, a well-known Tobacco Merchant in Brockville, Ont. tells of His Faith in the Merit of Catarrozone.

"In the fall of 1903," writes Mr. Pulos, under date of June 10th, 1910, I contracted a very severe cold which developed into Catarrozone. At that time I was living in New York state and treated with four different physicians who afforded me no relief. On the coming to Brockville, I was advised by a friend to try Catarrozone. I bought the doctor's outfit and was gratified by the results. I was completely cured by Catarrozone, and have used it since to short a cold with unfailing results. I is the grandest medicine in existence and I hope my testimony will be of some use to other fellow sufferers."

(Signed) George Pulos.

Refuse a substitute for Catarrozone. It alone can cure. 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 sizes by all dealers.

Storyettes

HERE is an election story. Lady Arkland Hood arrived late at meeting her husband was to address, and found a man sitting disconsolately on the doorstep.

"Do you know who is speaking just now?" she asked, "or are you just going in?"

"No," was the weary answer, given with a long, long sigh. "No, I've just come out. Arkland Hood is speaking."

"What about?"

The man passed his hand across his brow in a dazed sort of way as he replied:

"I dunno."

WHEN the first shipment of frozen eggs arrived from Australia, their extreme hardness astonished the brokers.

One man, calling at a broker's office, was amazed to see him taking aim at the wall with an egg.

"What the dickens are you at?" he said.

But the broker let drive, the only result being a slight dent in the wall.

The thing being explained, the man took a couple of the eggs, put them in his pocket, and left to startle his wife. Arriving home, he waited till the family was assembled for dinner, and then banged an egg at the new dodo.

But the smile quickly faded from his face. The egg had thawed!

MR. MONEYBAGS, (who has recently acquired a fortune): "It's a shame and a disgrace the way everybody conspires to rob a rich person."

Friend: "What's the matter now?"

"Well, you see, I had a little party at my mansion last night."

"So I saw by the papers."

"And to amuse my guests I ordered some music."

"Yes, I heard you ordered a quartette."

"Just so. And would you believe it, if four singers didn't crowd into the room and sing, and I had to pay all four of them; and, mind you, I only ordered one solitary quartette? That's the way I'm swindled every day of my life, and I'm tired of it!"

ONE of the most interesting of the group of kings in exile is the Duke of Orleans, who is at present the host of ex-King Manuel of Portugal. Born at Twickenham, England, in 1889, he is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris and nephew of the Due de Chartres, and is head of the Bourbon-Orleans house.

A fine figure, he is passionately fond of shooting, and was once the cause of a clever retort.

Commenting upon the unusually poor season, he remarked to a guest that he had shot fewer "braces," whereupon he guest wittily remarked:

"And, no doubt, your royal highness, this want of 'braces' accounts for the falling off of your 'bags'!"

A STORY is told of two old anti-gonists who met on a Seine golf course every Saturday afternoon. On one occasion, when they were all "square" at the seventeenth and the loser of the previous week had just played his third in the shape of a nice approach to the green, the last week's winner came up to the bad-tempered grim purpose. He had an easel to the green, but a number of young lambs were unconcernedly browsing along the edge.

"Run forward, laddie," said last week's winner to his caddie, "tame 'em awa' the lambs!"

"Na, na!" vigorously protested his opponent. "Bide where ye be, laddie. Ye canna move any growin' thing—that's the rule o' golf!"

MR. RUSSEL WALLACE, the eminent scientist, who worked out the theory of natural selection at the same time as, but quite independently of Charles Darwin relates with gusto an experience he once had when looking up to God in a country church.

His companion was the sexton who had to saw saws the cemetery so Dr. Wallace asked him if he had any idea whose ghost it was.

"I can't tell you, sir, was the lady, but over there lies a man who had three wives. On the stone of the first the inscription reads, 'My Wife to that marking the grave of the second it runs, 'My Dear Wife,' while the third wife is called 'My Beloved Wife.' I should say that the ghost is that of the first wife."

RETURNED to his native village, which had not moved with the years, it was perhaps natural that he should boast a little. The village pump was still broken, the inn sign had not been repainted, and even the shop window, from its appearance had not changed.

"Boys," he said, "in my house in London I've two carriages and a motor car."

"My, my!" exclaimed his hearers. "And a library?" he continued, containing two thousand books?"

"You don't say so!" came a chorus.

"While as for pictures?"—he waved his hand airily—"well, my walls are full of Titians."

"Lor' bless me!" ejaculated an old-timer, with a horrified look. "Ain't he got no way o' killin' 'em?"

A VERY old Scotch lady, who had been "grandma" to all the little children near, died some time ago, and one day her grand-daughter (Mrs. Bough) set forth with a large bunch of white flowers to visit the

The King of Corn Removers

is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Forty years' success in many lands proves the superiority of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor over every other remedy. Safe, painless, prompt Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor absolutely certain to remove corns. Sold by druggists, price 25 cents.

grave. On her way she met one of the little nites who had known grandma, and an invitation to accompany her to the cemetery was promptly accepted.

On their arrival at the grave Mrs. Bough took her umbrella and began to scrape a small hollow in the earth a few inches long so that the stalks of her flowers might be covered with damp earth and so keep fresh.

The child watched the ferrule scraping for an amazed second. Then came a low, excited whisper:

"Was ye lookin' for yer gran'ma, Mrs. Bough?"

OTOR-CARS and chauffeurs bring to mind a story told by a traveler in Italy.

I got a car while I was in Italy (he said), and I got an Italian chauffeur, a native of the town I was then staying in. I found him a most dangerous man. The first week we ran over a child; the second week we ran over a child; the third week we ran over a child. As I had to pay an indemnity in each case my new chauffeur began to be expensive.

The traveller spoke to a friend about it, and the friend asked for a description of the chauffeur. When his friend had given it, the other laughed.

"Oh, I know the man," he said. "He sticks his own children in the way."

"After that," says the traveller, "I told the chauffeur he would have to pay the indemnities himself. We had no more accidents."

JONES and Smith were two old bachelors who lived together on the most intimate terms, constantly dined together and smoked the peace pipe, and occasionally went off together for a week's holiday by the sea. But a change came over the spirit of Smith's dream. Well on in the 'fifties he got married, and on his return from the honeymoon invited Jones to come and dine with him and be a witness of his happiness.

The dinner over, the old friends sat down in front of the fire after Mrs. Smith had gone upstairs.

"Well, my friend," said Benedick, "now tell me, quite candidly, what you think of my dear wife."

Jones hesitated for a moment, then replied:

"Well, Smith, if I must speak quite candidly, I don't think much of her."

Smith patted him on the knee as he replied, confidentially:

"Neither do I, my dear Jones—neither do I."

The Horseman

NO subject is of more vital interest to the farmer than that pertaining to horses, and no phase of the general subject is more important than the proper training of the colt.

At the present outlook is that not for many years will this expense decrease.

And the probabilities are that the horses will increase in price rather than decrease.

There are but two ways to counteract this expense. One is to increase the ability of the horse and the other is to increase the length of the time of service.

The better a horse is trained and the closer the understanding that exists between the horse and the driver, the greater will be the amount of work that a horse can do, and, as the friction lessens, the longer will be the working life of both horse and man.

The average horse broken in by the average man does not know how to put his full strength to the work at hand and often develops a bad temper that limits its usefulness in many ways.

His willfulness causes a loss of time that amounts to many hours in a few months. The irritation caused by the

over lessens his ability to do his best work and adding a broken implement to the horse and then a broken vehicle, the unsteadiness, and lack of

amounts to many dollars. What is requisite in colt training is a working knowledge of the horse's mind. There is a tendency among horsemen to attribute to the horse a great amount of intelligence and in some cases even the power of reason. It is absolutely necessary that this fallacy be eradicated from your mind, if you want a well trained horse.

No horse, or any other animal but man, has ever yet indicated any ability or reason. Reason is the ability to reason from a cause to a conclusion.

I desire to consider some acts horses are reported to have done, and show that there are other ways of explaining the horse's action besides the power of reason.

The first is the old story of horses working pump handles to get a drink of water. Now if the horse did it by reasoning, it must have thought something like this: "I saw my master working the pump handle up and down and the trough was filled with water. Now, if I work the pump handle the same way, the trough will be filled and I can get a drink."

If you ever get an opportunity, just

watch his actions and determine whether they indicate any such thoughts. His actions will be about as follows: Many times he will quench his thirst at the same trough, paying no attention to the pump whatever. Sometimes he comes when the trough is dry and sniffs about for water. He repeats this process many times. He sniffs at the trough, the spout, the top and handle. He sniffs at the trough, the spout, top and handle. He pulls at each. Finally he makes an up-and-down motion on the handle and a tiny stream trickles from the spout. He did not purposely pull the handle up and down, for maybe he had pulled it literally many times. No one can imply any reason so far.

If he has any reasoning power he will now, since he has succeeded in getting water, repeat the moving of the handle and get water the second time. But not so. He again sniffs and sniffs, and may be longer reaching the handle the second time than the first. After many trials he finally happens to move the handle just right, and receives his drink. He may repeat this roundabout process many times until by chance he begins at the handle and gets water. Then many times he begins other places before he again begins at the handle and is rewarded. Thus, not by a process of reasoning, but by associating the handle and water by numerous repetitions did the horse arrive at the process of getting water. Where this one horse formed this habit, thousands of others never formed such a habit.

Another fact that is often given as

evidence that horses reason is the ability shown by many horses to open gates. Such gates have usually a very simple device or a hook. A horse learns to operate this particular gate just as the horse spoken of above learns to jump. Each reaches the end by accident and fixes the habit only by repetition. The least change in the working of the pump or the gate breaks up the muscular habit the horse has gained, and he must begin over again.

Anyone who believes a horse reasons when it opens a gate will be easily undeceived if he changes the fastening to the other end and then watches the performance of the horse. After he

Useful Around the Farm

"Enclosed please find one dollar for which please send me two large 50c bottles of Nerviline. It is a remedy that I do not care to be without. It is especially good around the farm for man or beast. The worst neuralgia it cures at once. For a cold, sore throat, or chest affection, nothing is better than Nerviline."

(Signed) "Richard Hamlyn, French River, Ont." Get Nerviline to-day. Sold by all dealers in 25c and 50c bottles.

finds the fastening he has the entire process to learn again, simply because the peg pulls out in the opposite direction.

I mention these instances because they are invariably pointed out as the highest indication of reason. Many other such incidents might be mentioned, but the argument that any ability is shown by the horse to go from premise to a definite conclusion is entirely lacking.

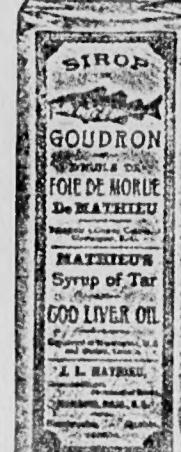
The horse in a state of nature remains generation after generation in the same mental condition. Never, until they come into contact with man and receive training from him, is there any progress in his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that, whatever progress he makes comes from without, not by any process of reasoning within. Therefore it is necessary to bear in mind in training a colt that it will not gain in knowledge unless its training is continued. It stops just where you leave it, except for the accidental impressions made that attach some minor habit.

I have discussed this point somewhat at length because it is fundamental in training horses. When a man realizes that he is training muscles to certain actions and that through these muscles the brain is trained, then and then only is he fit to develop a horse.

While more prevalent in winter, when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitution, colds and coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. At the first sight of derangement use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest weakness it cannot be surpassed.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

**Stops the Cough and Builds Up the System**

When you are all "run down" you catch cold easily, and your cough "hangs on." By taking

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

you not only cure the local trouble but also permanently strengthen the whole body.

The Beech Tar in the Syrup is soothing and healing while the Cod Liver Oil stimulates the appetite and increases the weight and bodily vigor. Both are united in the pleasant tasting syrup.

Mathieu's Nervine Powders which sell in boxes of 18 for 25c are the best treatment for

CONTAINS NO ALUM

MAGIC
BAKING POWDER
IS THE FAVORITE
AND COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

ALTHOUGH the Lenten season is near at hand, when it is understood that formal entertaining is more or less at an end, there is just as much opportunity to wear smart evening gowns as at any other season of the year, if not more. Formal dances are for the moment given up, but there are no end of dinners, musicales and card parties, each and every one of which calls for elaborate dress. No matter how many evening gowns there may have been in the winter outfit, by this time of the winter they are beginning to look just a little out of date, or, if not out of date, are showing signs of the wear and tear they have been through, so that

ass, but is a fur becoming to few, and, in truth, is not to be recommended if it is near to the face. Even the freshest and clearest of complexions suffer by contrast with its dead whiteness, especially on an evening gown.

The debutante, if her brilliant coloring be her chief asset, can perhaps wear ermine and look charming, but if white fur is essential for the model of the dress fox is best, marabout, which, of course, is not fur at all, is best of all. Indeed, marabout in white, brown, and the various ashionable shades as well is not one whit diminished in popularity, and as the season nears spring many evening gowns that have depended for their effect upon their fur trimming are being redecked with marabout of the shade of the fur that has been laid away in camphor (or rather sent to cold storage, as camphor spells a death warrant for most furs) until it can be used for some other purpose another season. Swansdown is also used considerably upon evening gowns for the debutante.

Bordering many of the tunics, deep fringe is very smart at the moment. Sometimes this fringe is of sewing silk, sometimes of gold or silver thread, sometimes of crystal beads or of jet if the gown is black or trimmed with black. The heavier fringes are preferred as a rule, as they tend to make the light stuff of the tunic cling to the figure in the straight lines that are the dominant note in the season's ashions. The fringe on the tunics may be anywhere from two to six or perhaps more inches wide. On many models the fringe is really formed into the effect of a draped shawl by trimming the bodice as well with the same fringe.

Beaded and embroidered tunics can often be bought already made up to attach to any gown, and, incidentally, this provides an unexampled means of restoring a frock that has had too constant wear to appear any longer in its original state. There can also be purchased by the yard beaded nets which can be formed into most attractive tunics, and



Pink Satin Gown with Gold Embroidered Tunic

the woman who takes a pride in always being well dressed is very busy at the moment freshening up the gowns bought earlier in the winter and incidentally adding to her stock by buying wonderful bargains in *à la mode* gowns that the dressmakers and importers are disposing of at low prices.

Veiled effects have been so popular for so long a time that it seems remarkable that they are just as fashionable as ever, but the soft clinging fabrics and the transparent effects are so remarkably satisfactory that the style has taken a new lease of life. There are the most exquisite tulle, net, voile de soie and lace robes, superbly embroidered in self colored silk embroidery, with pearls, rhinestones, and all sorts of jewelled beads. These robes or tunics—for, as a rule, they are in the tunic style—are quite different from anything that has been seen and are worn over either the same color satin or silk, black or white.

The contrasting of colors is also fashionable, but it is a rash experiment for anyone to undertake who has not a remarkable eye for color as well as a trained sense of fitness as regards the embroidery and all the trimmings. There is just as much difference in the design of the embroidery as in the different varieties of lace, and that which gives such endless variety as embroidered nets and chiffons can hardly be classed with novelties and very latest fashions.

It is getting rather late in the season to use much fur as trimming, but until Easter the gowns trimmed with sable, ermine, and, most fashionable of all, skunk fur will be worn. The contrast of the fur with the transparent fabrics is one reason for its popularity, as this is an age when anything distinctive and original is bound to be popular. A pale grey satin net tunic embroidered in silver and pearl beads and made up over white satin is far more effective in consequence of being trimmed with a band of skunk around the bottom of the tunic. Fur on the waist is more or less in the nature of an experiment, for if not arranged most carefully it is unbecoming. A narrow band is the best style for the broad band rarely looks well, especially if the fur is of the long haired description. Ermine is in the short hair



White Satin Gown with Silver Embroidery

with a deep crystal fringe added, will make the gown as effective as could be desired by the most fastidious.

Instead of placing white or pale colored nets over the gowns of brilliant hue, it is the fashion this year to have the tunic of some vivid shade of rose or electric blue or emerald green, while the underdress is of ivory or cream white satin. The tunic or overdress also is generally opened both in front and back, leaving about an inch of the white visible. It is a good point to remember that when the tunic is laid on its white foundation it will forfeit much of its color, so that a far deeper shade can be used than would at first be thought possible.

You will, I think, like my spicy cake. Rub three ounces of good dripping and two ounces of butter into one pound of dried flour, add one teaspoonful of baking powder, one inch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of mixed spice. Stir in four ounces of castor sugar, two well beaten eggs to which has been added two tablespoonsfuls of brandy. If necessary a little milk may be added. Pour into a greased tin, and put some split almonds on the top. Bake for one hour and a half.

FIVE BILLION BUSHELS OF POTATOES

HOW many potatoes does the world eat in a year? That is a question to be answered in no such ordinary figures as millions. Even if the reckoning is by bushels, nothing less than billions will answer.

So far as can be told from the figures already at hand and the estimates of increased production, this year's crop of potatoes will reach the prodigious total of 5,000,000,000 bushels. If these were placed in a row of bushel baskets the string would reach 3,000,000 miles, or, say, one hundred and twenty times around the globe. If that isn't some potatoes, what is it? Barring the stock used for seed, all of these will be eaten within now about a year hence.

New York alone—that is to say, the greater city—swallows up potatoes at the rate of more than 100 car-loads for every day in the year excepting Sunday. And its appetite is growing. Up to the tenth of last December it had received 3,000,000 barrels as against 3,189,452 for the corresponding period of the year before. Allowing for the average receipts of 50,000 barrels a week, the year should go out with a grand total of about 4,000,000, which is the equivalent of 12,000,000 bushels, or nearly one four-hundred-and-sixtieth of the world's crop. At 400 bushels to the car this makes some 30,000 car-loads. These cost \$6,000,000, wholesale.

Although early potatoes are brought from Bermuda at a wholesale price of \$8 a barrel, and others from the South at half that price, the great bulk of New York's supply comes from four States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maine.

New York leads the United States in potato production, despite all the year's talk of the huge Maine crop. Out of a total of 300,000,000 bushels it yields 42,000,000; Michigan comes next with 27,000,000; and Maine is third with 26,000,000. Then come Pennsylvania, 25,000,000; Wisconsin, 22,000,000; Minnesota, 15,000,000; Illinois, 14,000,000; Iowa, 12,000,000; and Ohio, 11,000,000. Other Western States contribute a few more millions. Long Island grows 3,000,000 bushels. Canada with 70,000,000, Mexico with 20,000,000, and South America with 10,000,000 make the total New World production 382,000,000 bushels.

This leaves the Old World to account for the greater part of the potato production. Germany with 1,700,000,000 bushels, Russia with 1,000,000,000, Austria-Hungary 700,000,000, have records that show where more than half of the world's crop is raised. Then after the 370,000,000 of France, the 250,000,000 of Great Britain and Ireland, the 90,000,000 of Belgium, and the 80,000,000 each of Sweden and Spain are taken into account, there still remain for "the rest of Europe" no less than 300,000,000 bushels, or the equivalent of the United States crop.

Asia raises only 35,000,000 bushels which is less than the crop of New York State. Australasia adds 15,000,000 bushels, and Africa 5,000,000.

It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 acres of land were planted to potatoes this year and that the crop at half a dollar a bushel was worth \$2,725,000,000.

Potatoes have thus spread pretty well over the civilized globe. They had a hard time spreading, though. Less than 200 years ago, Europe, aside from Ireland, did not hold them in high esteem. It was 1663, just a century after this vegetable was first brought to England from Virginia, before its great nutritive value was generally realized, and for a long time its headway was not great. In 1771 the English were feeding it to cattle and hogs instead of using it on the table. France took it up only about a century ago, and even in Virginia and New England it made slow progress as an article of human diet. Ireland, which got it from Virginia in 1586, liked it first.

That accounts for its being known as the Irish potato. It is not Irish, but tropical. The plant is a native of North America, and there is one species found as far north as New Mexico. The Spaniards came across it and as early as the sixteenth century took it to Spain, whence it made its way through Europe. As the Spaniards are believed to have introduced it into Florida, from which Virginia got it, perhaps the entire credit ought to go to Spain.

The potato, of course, is a Solanum. It is, therefore, a relative of the night shade, the wonderberry, and the magnificent Solanum wendlandii that is the admiration of visitors to California.

THE CORONATION BIBLE

WHEN King George is formally crowned, it is probable that, in connection with the ceremonies attending the coronation, there will be used an old manuscript copy of a part of the Bible in Latin, now preserved in the Cottonian Library. This volume has been employed at the coronations of British sovereigns for a period going back three hundred years before the "Stone of Destiny" was brought from Scone to Westminster by Edward I. In other words, this use of the Bible in question dates back to the year 1000.

It is a quart of two hundred and seventeen leaves, containing the Four Gospels, and seems, from the style of the writing and the illuminations, which are extremely beautiful, to have been made about the end of the ninth century.

It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731, of which event it bears evidence in its crumpled leaves and singed margins. It is said that the son of Edward the Elder, Athelstan, the Glorious, who was king of the West Saxons from 925 to 937, owned this Bible and gave it to the Church of Dover.

Children's Scalp Sores are Healed by Zam-Buk

Mothers are well aware how frequently children contract scalp sores, ringworm, etc., at school. At play, the children change caps, and right there the infection is spread—the damage done.

Some children are particularly liable to scalp sores, etc., and often these break out with annoying frequency. Such a case was that of the daughter of Mrs. Albert Guedike, of 455 Amherst Street, Montreal. Mrs. Guedike says: "My little three-year-old daughter suffered frequently from scalp disease, and try as we would, we could not rid the little one of this. We tried everything we could think of, but failed to effect a cure, until we were advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm seems entirely different from anything we had ever tried before, and from applying it there was a marked improvement. The sores became less inflamed and less irritable. After a few days, they ceased to trouble the child, and in less than a fortnight from first commencing with Zam-Buk they were completely healed. In view of these facts I feel it my duty to let mothers know how beneficial Zam-Buk is."

There is no doubt that for scalp sores, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, cold cracks, chapped hands, frostbite and similar sores Zam-Buk is absolutely without equal. It is just as good for piles, varicose veins, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns, and scalds. Rubbed well in over the affected part, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc., etc., and rubbed into the chest it relieves the tightness and feeling of weight due to contracting a bad cold. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations.

His Old Age Made Free From Suffering

BY GIN PILLS

Annapolis, N.S.

"I am over eighty years of age and have been suffering with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for fifteen years. I took doctors' medicine and got no help. I want to thank you for sending me the sample box of GIN PILLS.

I have taken six boxes of GIN PILLS altogether, but got relief before I had taken near that amount. I had to get up some nights every fifteen minutes and had to use an instrument before I could urinate.

Now I can lie in bed four or five hours without getting up. I can say that GIN PILLS have nearly cured me and I shall always keep a box in the house.

W. H. PIERCE.

Do as Mr. Pierce did—write us for a sample box of GIN PILLS and see for yourself just how much they will do for you—then buy the regular size boxes at your dealer's—50c, or six for \$2.50. GIN PILLS are sold with a positive guarantee of money back if they fail to give prompt relief. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. R.P., Toronto.

BLACK KNIGHT

Stove Polish

ensures no hard work and no dirty work. No massing or mixing. A handy paste in a generous can. A few rubs, and you have a splendid finish that lasts and stands the heat. The best preparation for polishing stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and loc., and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

THE F. B. DAILEY CO., LAWRENCE,

MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Makers of the famous "No. 1" Stove Polish.

Here's a Home Dye

That

ANYONE Can Use.

HOME DYING has

always been more or

less of a difficult under-

taking—Not so when

you use

DYOLA

ONE BOX FOR ALL KINDS

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet No. 1.

THOMAS RICHARDSON,

CO., Limited,

Montreal, Can.

JUST THINK OF IT!

With DYOLA you can color either Wool,

Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with

the SAME DYE. No chance of using the

WRONG DYE for the Goods you have to color.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 20 cents

PISO'S

THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUCHS & COLDS

Farmers Know

that Production is only one-half
—and sometimes the lesser half—of successful farming.

MARKETING—The handling and sale of your product—securing the highest price under all conditions—that too is a doorway to success.

BUYING also is important. To know where and how to buy is the basis of successful merchandising and the farmer is a merchant as well as a farmer.

The production end of the business is yours. **IN MARKETING and BUYING** our facilities are at your service. We can handle all your grain, giving you track quotations or handle on consignment.

Our Livestock Commission Department will handle in the most efficient way your livestock, and our Co-operative Buying Department can supply the needs of your farm.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

520-540 Lougheed Building • • • Calgary
Branch Office Live Stock Dept., Stock Yards, Edmonton, Alta.



Many women with disfigured complexions never seem to think that they need an occasional cleansing course as well as others. Yet neglect of this internal bathing shows itself in spotty, and sallow complexions—as well as in dreadful headaches and listlessness. It's because the liver becomes sluggish, and waste matter accumulates which Nature cannot remove without assistance. The best

CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSETS

Remedy in Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which stimulate the liver to healthy activity. Remove ferments, gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and tone the whole digestive system. Sure, safe and reliable. Take one at night and you feel bright and sunny in the morning. Get Chamberlain's today—druggists 20c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto.

The subscription price of the Didsbury Pioneer Will be \$1.50 per year after Jan. 1st, 1917

Military Training in Schools Upheld

A fairly good crowd turned out to hear the debate in the Opera House on Friday night last but the Crescent Heights School, (Calgary) carried off the honors.

A programme of songs and recitations was given through the evening by Marie Chambers, Anna Whiteside, Harvey Burgess, Everard Clarke, Herb, Brubacher and Miss Edna Ruby who made her first debut on a Didsbury platform and who greatly pleased the audience with her songs. Grades I, II, III, IX, X, also gave some choruses under the able direction of the Misses Sexsmith and Stark, teachers. Miss Lantz, Vice-Principal of the High School, in the absence of the Chairman of the School Board and the Principal, Mr. Halligan, made a splendid chairman during the evening.

The debate was: "Resolved that compulsory military training in schools should be adopted."

The debate was conducted by Miss Carrie Northover and Donald Jeffry, Calgary, in the affirmative, and the Misses Mary Osmond and Ruth Mayle, Didsbury, for the negative. Messrs. G. B. Sexsmith, H. B. Atkins and E. E. Freeman were the judges while Mr. A. G. Studer held the watch and counted the contestants out.

The visitors were certainly well up in their delivery and deportment, Miss Northover handling her subject in a very able manner, especially, being the leader of the affirmatives, in her rebuttal. Master Jeffry also handled his subject well.

The negatives, in the opinion of the scribe, held to their subject better and their arguments contained some excellent points. They were handicapped to some extent by the definition of "military training" given by the Department of Extension which they had only heard of after they had their debate prepared

and on which their opponents seem to have had some knowledge.

The proceedings closed with "God Save the King."

After the debate, on invitation, the visitors, the parents and pupils adjourned to the High School where a lunch had been prepared and a short social time spent. A toast list was on the programme but as the hour was late it was finally decided that only two should be honored, one to the visitors and one to the boys who formerly belonged to the School and had joined the Overseas forces. The former was proposed by Mr. E. E. Freeman and responded to by Mr. J. D. Ferguson Vice-Principal of the Crescent Heights School in a very happy manner. The latter was proposed by Mr. Fred Moyle and responded to by Mr. H. B. Atkins who spoke in a very impressive way of the boys who had gone to the front, touching upon the sadness of the departure of the members of the 187th regiment who had left that evening.

The proceedings then closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Sine."

The debaters who went to Calgary from the High School, accompanied by Mr. Halligan, the Principal, were Masters C. A. T. Studer and H. G. T. Reiber who also debated the same resolution in the Crescent Heights school in the affirmative. They were also defeated but only by a margin of four points and the debate was well maintained and very even all through.

Information for Timothy Seed Grower

Last year sufficient timothy seed from the province was put on eastern markets to establish the quality and credit of the Alberta grown product. The chief defect in the seed was the mechanical neglect of proper cleaning. The Department of Agriculture for the province has given some encouragement to the matter of production and it is evident from correspondence that much larger quantities will go on the market this year than in any previous year. It is desirable that the fullest information should be available to producers.

The Provincial Government laboratory at Calgary is this year furnished with equipment for cleaning timothy seed. Producers are advised to take account of the following matters:

(a) Timothy seed is not like common grains in that adequate supplies are locally available. The seed houses distribute the supply and they like to get these supplies early. Commonly most of the crop is out of the hands of the producers before Christmas and the December market is usually the highest and most active of the year. Producers are advised to have their seed forwarded to Calgary as soon as possible.

(b) Farmers should pay local freight to Calgary. Shipments should be addressed to the Western Terminal Elevator, Calgary, the manager being notified at the same time. Sacks should be of a good kind, well tied and each sack should be labelled. The sacks will be returned at the farmer's expense.

(c) Seed is weighed when received, then cleaned, graded and weighed again before being graded. On this weight and grade, the farmer receives an elevator certificate. The damage so far has run from \$5 to 10 pounds per ton. The cost of cleaning and handling is 5 cents per ton.

(d) Agents representing eastern seed houses will be at the Western Terminal Elevator for the purpose of making purchases. Instructions for selling should be made to the manager of the Western Terminal Elevator.

(e) Horses per ton, at present: H. C. B. Calgary area as follows:

No. 1 \$8.75 \$6.00
2 4.46 5.00
3 3.00 3.50

Studs for horses graded No. 1 as far as quality is concerned, but as good studs go into No. 2 on account of the large proportion of fit that is bailed.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on

Friday, the 29th Day of December, 1916

at the hour of 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Eleven (11) Block One (1) according to a plan of part of the Town of Didsbury of Record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 1427-H."

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated on Hammond Street in the Town of Didsbury, about three blocks from the Post Office, and that there is upon the premises a blacksmith shop and dwelling house both in a fair state of repair.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Patterson & Macdonald, 220 A 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 23rd day of October A. D. 1916.

PATTERSON & MACDONALD,
Approved Vendor's Solicitors
A. T. Kinnaird,
Dep. Registrar.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

\$10 REWARD

Strayed—Two yearling steers and one yearling heifer, branded — on left side.

The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery or can return to H. G. Coulson, E. 1/2 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, R. 2, Didsbury, P. O. Phone 1106.

FOR SALE

10 good dairy cows no freshen, in January, February and March; Olds Agricultural College test on cows. Also 14 this year's calves. Phone 18402, Elbow & Lanes.

FOR SALE BY U. F. A.

Three wood grain bins capacity 1000 bushels each, on skids ready for moving. To be sold at below lumber prices. Consist of new 5-ton Ayburn scales at below cost. Apply to Wm. Rupp, Didsbury.

FINE FARM FOR SALE

100 acres, two miles northwest of Didsbury. 55 acres broken, balance in pasture, for further information inquire of owner, J. E. Munro, 129 Belmont St., Superiorville, B.C.

\$10.00 REWARD

A two-year-old stallion with some white spots, branded 6 F on right ribs, ears otherwise. Two—baldy west of town. \$10 for hunting, \$10 in town. R. B. Morris, Balfill, Alta.

ESTRAY

A bay 3 year-old gelding with white spots, followed home to C. D. Curran's farm. Horse will be left in pasture till called for and owner must pay expenses. C. D. Curran, Didsbury.

STRAYED

From W. Shirley's farm, two mares; one bay aged 3½ years and one dark brown aged 2 years, bay mare is a little lame; brown mare has extra long tail; both have little white in forehead. Please give information or return to W. G. Bates, Didsbury.

ESTRAY

Barney's farm premises off G. Dundrik, S. E. 3/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 11, W. 5. One yearling with a few white spots has horns. Branded 2 on left cheek just back of front leg. M. John A. Stevenson, Brantford.

You need not send away

for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.

Are You the Man?

Are you anxious to identify yourself with one of the biggest, liveliest and most profitable industries in the world?

Are you willing to work hard, providing your efforts yield a greater return?

Are you eager to establish yourself in a sound, growing and money-making business?

Are you thinking about a business that you can build up, that will provide you with a real income, and that you can hand down to your son?

Have you a good reputation, a business training, selling ability, acquaintances and some capital?

If you can qualify, we want you. And we can submit a proposition that you will like. The possibilities are unlimited for a like, hustling business man.

We are at the present time without representation in this locality. We must have a dealer at once. The demand for Maxwell Cars is insistent and we must make arrangements to satisfy it.

The Maxwell Company is one of the three largest automobile concerns in the world. The Maxwell Car is famous for its durability, economy, comfort and good looks. It is without question the *World's Greatest Motor Car Value*.

If you are interested (and if you are the kind of a man we want, you will be), write, wire or telephone at once to

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Touring Car
\$850
F.O.B. Windsor

One Chassis
Five Body Styles

All Models Completely Equipped—No Extras to Buy

Roadster
\$830
F.O.B. Windsor

THE PIONEER, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA

A Clear-Cut Statement from the Union Committee of Presbyterian General Assembly

The following statement has been issued by the Church Union Committee of the General Assembly:

The General Assembly of our Church, at its meeting in Winnipeg in June last, resolved to unite with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches in Canada in terms of the resolution hereto appended, and appointed a committee to carry out this policy.

Although the actual consummation of the Union cannot be effected for several years, the decision of the Assembly was so momentous that this committee, at its first meeting on July 26th, considered it important that the whole membership of the Church should be fully informed as to what is involved in it.

The committee therefore has decided to lay before all the sessions the resolution of the General Assembly, and to point out its important features; at the same time urging upon sessions, in virtue of their position of responsibility, to explain to the members and adherents of the congregation the meaning of the action of the General Assembly, and thus to remove any possible misapprehensions as to the Basis of Union, or as to what the Assembly actually did.

I. The action of the General Assembly is the action of the Supreme Court of the Church. Our Church, in common with other Churches, as a part of the living Body of Christ, under His Headship and directed by His Spirit, is free to modify its doctrines, government and worship as fuller light may come, in order to the more effective fulfilment of its mission in the world.

By law and practice the Presbyterian Church in Canada is governed by Sessions, Presbyteries and General Assemblies; and the Church speaks through these courts. In order, however, that no hasty or ill-considered action may be taken, it is provided by the "Barrier Act" that any proposed change in the Constitution of the Church must be submitted by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries; and unless a majority of these pronounce in favor of the proposed change, it cannot be enacted by the General Assembly.

II. The proposed organic Union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with the Methodist and the Congregational Churches of Canada has been under discussion for over eleven years. During this period a Basis of Union was wrought out with care by large and representative committees of the negotiating Churches and was sent twice to the Presbyteries of the Church. It was also twice sent to the Sessions and whole membership, so that the Church might have the opportunity of giving the fullest consideration to the Basis and to the question of Union.

It is important to observe that the Basis of Union as adopted does not require our people to abandon anything that is hallowed to them in faith, worship or government.

The Basis of Doctrine contains the fundamental Christian beliefs that have always been held by our people, but liberty is allowed in those aspects of doctrine which are the accompaniments of, rather than essentials in, the evangelic faith. It is this great fact that renders the proposed Church Union practicable.

In the Basis of Union express provision is made that existing congregations shall be free to continue without change the form of organization which they at present have. The names "Session" and "Presbytery" are retained. Congregations will continue to call their own ministers, and the pastoral tie will remain unbroken as long as minister and people so desire. A Settlement Committee will be appointed to endeavor to remedy the very serious difficulties that at present often interfere with the transfer of ministers from one congregation to another. This committee will be a useful organ to aid, rather than restrain, congregations in their choice of a minister, and to assist the minister in finding a suitable field of labor. Existing congregations will experience little or no change in the internal government of their affairs.

III. The question of Union was twice submitted to the people for their opinion, and abundant opportunity afforded for the consideration and amendment of a proposed basis of Union. The basis as finally amended was adopted by the General Assembly of 1915, and the question of Union on this basis was submitted to the sessions, communicants and adherents of the Church, and the vote resulted in a substantial majority for Union.

After the vote of the people had been officially announced, the proposal was considered by Presbyteries in conformity with the Barrier Act, and 52 out of a total of 76 Presbyteries definitely reported to the General Assembly in favor of Union.

After the fullest consideration and debate, the Assembly, by the very large majority of 406 to 90, gave effect to the will of the Church in the resolution hereto appended:

1. That the Presbyterian Church in Canada is, by the constitutional act of its courts and carrying out the will of its people, committed to organic Union with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

2. That, owing to the war, no further action to consummate the Union is to be taken by the Assembly until a full year after the close of the War; that is, at the earliest, not before June, 1918.

3. That, in the meantime, the Church Union Committee, appointed in terms of the Assembly's resolution on Union, is to confer with similar committees from the other churches with the object of ascertaining what legislation it may be necessary to secure from the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. This committee cannot report, at the earliest, before June, 1918.

When the committee shall have reported, the Assembly, provided the other Churches have also given authorization to their committees to proceed, will authorize its committee to secure, in conjunction with the similar committees of the other churches, enabling Acts from the Dominion Parliament and the several Legislatures. The Union itself, therefore, cannot, at the earliest, be consummated before 1919.

It is expressly provided in the resolution of the Assembly that "provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of the communicants not to enter the United Church."

4. That special oversight will be given to the small congregations of the new and rapidly growing sections of the Dominion. Where Union congregations are created they will be under the oversight of joint committees; in other cases the fullest co-operation will be practised, with a view to the coming Union.

There will also be the fullest co-operation in the work of the various boards and committees of the several churches.

At such a time as this in our new land, this movement is full of the highest promise. It was initiated in response to religious conviction, and as the negotiations proceeded this conviction has deepened. The

churches have been led by a way that they knew not. The Union will give wider expressions than hitherto to organic Christian fellowship; it will remove many local rivalries, will set free many men to work in rapidly growing or otherwise necessitous communities, will in many directions economise and conserve our common resources, and will greatly aid in the work among our non-English-speaking populations.

The Union will not sever us from the traditions of our past; for our Church will carry into the "United Church of Canada" all that is essential, and will continue its work more effectively because of this Union with others, who will bring into the United Church their distinctive experience in religious thought and service.

We are confident, moreover, that the parent churches in Britain will rejoice that conditions in this new land make possible this unique expression of practical Christian unity. It is our hope, also, that this Union is only the forerunner of larger Unions yet to come within the Christian Church.

In conclusion, the committee would urge upon any who may not yet be satisfied with the decision of the General Assembly, to consider the question in all its bearings, calmly, and with the greatest care, and not to commit themselves in opposition to the will of the Assembly; being confident that the mature judgment of the membership as a whole will accept the action of the Assembly.

—R. A. FALCONER, Convener.

Adopted by the General Assembly, June 14, 1916:

1. That the report of the committee on Union be received.

2. That in accordance with its recommendation this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada do now resolve to unite with the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada to constitute "The United Church of Canada," on the basis of Union approved by the General Assembly of 1915 and by the majority of Presbyteries since consulted under the Barrier Act.

3. That this decision be formally announced to the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

4. That a committee be appointed to carry out the policy of the Assembly and to act in co-operation with committees of the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada in obtaining the necessary legal advice and in taking such steps as may be deemed proper to prepare for making application to the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures for such legislation as may be necessary to secure the conveyance of property to the United Church. That this committee report to the first Assembly following the end of the first year after the close of the war; and that,

5. That provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of communicants not to enter the United Church.

6. That the union be consummated as soon after the securing of legislation as the regular steps can be taken.

7. That in the meantime Presbyteries be instructed to move along the

lines authorized by the General Assembly in Edmonton in 1912 either by local unions or by withdrawal of one church or the other where serious overlapping is taking place to the detriment of religion.

8. That to the better furtherance of this end in each of the thirty-seven Presbyteries of Western Canada, including the four Presbyteries of New Ontario, a committee of three (one of whom shall be the Superintendent of the bounds) be appointed to meet a like number of the Methodist Church of Canada and one from the Congregational Church of Canada, where missions of that Church are found, and one from the Union Churches, where there are such within the bounds, to advance local union or co-operation of congregations or mission stations, such joint committee be authorized:

(a) To see that Union Churches are regularly visited.

(b) To select from the literature of the churches what may be suitable for their use and to urge its purchase.

(c) To send delegates to promote liberality in these Union Churches toward missionary, charitable and patriotic objects.

(d) To urge these Union Churches to take up collections for the various schemes of the churches, to be divided proportionately between the churches represented.

9. That the General Assembly continue to any minister in good standing in this Church who may accept the pastorate of a Union or Co-operative Church the rights that he now enjoys in this Church, and that the Conference of the Methodist Church and the Congregational Union be asked to do the same.

The General Assembly's Church Union Committee, appointed June, 1916, in accordance with preceding resolution:

Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., Toronto, convener.

Ministers—Prof. A. B. Baird, D.D., Winnipeg, Man.; T. C. Jack, D.D., North Sydney, N.S.; A. H. Foster, B.D., Durham, N.S.; J. Macartney Wilson, B.D., New Glasgow, N.S.; R. W. Ross, M.A., Halifax, N.S.; G. A. Sutherland, M.A., Kensington, P.E.I.; J. A. McKeigan, B.A., St. John, N.B.; John Forrest, D.D., Halifax, N.S.; W. J. Clark, D.D., Westmount, Que.; Geo. Hanson, D.D., Montreal; W. T. Herridge, D.D., Ottawa; J. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ottawa; W. G. Wallace, D.D., Toronto; Principal Gandier, D.D., Toronto; D. R. Drummond, D.D., Hamilton, Ont.; D. C. MacGregor, B.A., London, Ont.; R. Martin, D.D., Stratford, Ont.; R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., Toronto; M. A. MacKinnon, D.D., Regina, Sask.; Principal Dyde, D.D., Edmonton, Alta.; R. J. Wilson, D.D., Vancouver, B.C.

Elders: C. H. Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.; Judge Forbes, St. John, N.B.; Hon. Justice Archibald, Montreal; Professor Matheson, Queen's University, Kingston; Hon. Justice Sutherland, Toronto; Dr. Hamilton Cassels, Toronto; J. K. Macdonald, Toronto; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg; Hon. Justice Stuart, Calgary, Alta.; President W. C. Murray, Saskatchewan, Sask.

Steel in Germany

Apparently No Great Shortage of Iron and Steel in Enemy Countries

Those who put too much dependence on the recent statement by a German General that there is a shortage in iron and steel in enemy countries, may find a check for their optimism in the official statistics of the Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers published in July. The output of iron and steel for the first six months of this year was 7,756,000 tons, compared with 6,187,000 tons in the first half of 1915, an increase of about 25 per cent. The combined production of the Central Powers in 1915 was 15,944,200 tons of steel, while the allied countries produced 17,000,000 tons.

It becomes more and more clear to all who have made a thorough study of the military situation that the war will be ended, not by the sudden collapse of our enemies' economic system, not by the development of revolutionary tumults, but by the persistent use of guns and men. We have established ascendancy in many respects, in precision of artillery fire, in air work, in the morale of our men. The continuous and annoying pressure of our blockade is most damaging to the nerves of the civilian population, but blockade is always a secondary, though effective, method of warfare. The primary method is to capture German positions on land and to press back German armies. To do that the supply of men should be continuous, and therefore the work of recruiting is the most insistent task of the day.

—Toronto News.

Rumania Encourages Horse Breeding

The Rumanian regulation with regard to brood mares aims at improving and increasing the breed of horses in that country. With a view to this the Ministry of Agriculture is to distribute each year 1,000 brood mares at specially low prices to peasants who have given proof of their ability as horse breeders, on condition that they possess sanitary stables and sufficient land for growing the requisite forage. The peasant who benefits by this concession incurs certain liabilities, and must not sell the mare thus acquired until four years after the date of purchase.

Seed for 1917

Keeping Part of the Farm Free From Weeds, In Order to Grow Seed

Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the seed to be used next year will be grown on the farm on which it will be used for seed. Most of our wheat in Western Canada is now of two varieties, Marquis and Red Fife, and both of superior and about equal quality. It will be possible, if any farmer so wishes, to take the seed from a definite area on the summer-fallow or breaking or any clean piece of land. It is also possible to mark out a definite area and by hand pulling keep this area free from weeds or grains and other varieties of wheat such as bearded wheats. In fact, there is absolutely no reason why, when a farmer is growing his own seed, he should not grow this on a definite area each year, an area which he knows he can keep free from foreign seeds of all kinds. It is an established fact that grain of a pure variety will give a higher yield than grain of mixed varieties. For this reason the maintaining of pure varieties of grain on the farm by such methods as suggested is profitable work. We make this suggestion at this time because it is possible to still definitely lay out the seed field on the summer-fallow and keep this field free from seeds and foreign grains.—Farmers' Advocate.

Soldiers for the Land

Farmer-Soldier's Story of the Canadian West

Pte. John Reid, of the 128th Battalion (Saskatchewan) Canadian Infantry, is a soldier who looks ahead. During a brief leave of absence from the front he visited his native home in the Old Country and gave it as his firm belief that tens of thousands of men would, when the war is over, seek homes in Canada. "Each Canadian," he says, "in Flanders is a recruiting agent for the Dominion. Englishmen who earned a living in stores, factories, mills, shipyards, and even offices will not settle down any more to their old jobs. They have found new health and a new idea of life in Flanders and France, and, as there is no land in Great Britain to be got unless you possess the credit of the big farmer, where can they turn to except to the Overseas of the Dominions? Take my case. In 1911 I gave up tanning in the Old Country to try my luck in Canada. I located in the West, tilled on a homestead, and went through digging. I had to build my own shack—which a soldier will do as a bit of fun—dug my own well, cleared a bit of land, and made good. I own now 320 acres, have cattle, horses, farm machinery, and with the good money for grain that I got I am all right, and on my own. These words, "my own," are music to a Britisher's ears, and I expect, if spared to get through the war, tens of thousands of fellows like me over in the West. But the West will have to behave a trifle better to them than some of the land sharks did to other greenhorns, because the war, with its good points, has made strong men who will stand no monkeying by sharpers and crooks."

Look to Canada

For Fish Supply

Allied Armies as Well as Civilian Population Offer Big Business

The allied armies as well as a considerable proportion of the civilian population of Great Britain are now looking to Canada for a steady supply of fish diet to make up for meat scarcity and to offset high prices for meats. The minister of militia has received from England a request to put through an order for one million and a half pounds of fresh frozen fish for the British soldiers. Canadian soldiers in England have been receiving a weekly ration of Canadian fish for some months past. Arrangements have now been made to supply the Canadians in the trenches with a fish ration and specially prepared tins are being sent forward.

The British authorities have been impressed with the cheapness and desirability of a fish ration and want a similar supply for the British troops. There is also a gradually increasing demand from civilians for Canadian fish. Italy and France are also beginning to look to the Canadian supply.

Sir Sam Hughes said that exports of Canadian fish to the allied countries would soon total a million pounds per week. When in England last August Sir Sam took up with the British authorities the question of a fish ration for British troops and urged that orders be placed in Canada through the Canadian war purchasing commission.

Major Hugh Green, of Prince Albert, whom Sir Sam sent over to England last winter to start the fish rations for the Canadian troops, is also looking after the popularizing of the general use of Canadian fish in Great Britain.

Anticipates Him

"Do you ever ask your wife's advice about things?"

"No, sir; she doesn't wait to be asked."

All the steam railways in New Zealand are owned and operated by the government. There are about 3,000 miles of road in operation, and 100 lines are under construction.

Boys Need More Food Than Farmers

Lack of Appreciation of Ravenous Appetites Results in Under-Nutrition

The ravenous appetites of healthy, growing boys are notorious. A recent investigation of the food eaten by 300 boys in one of the largest private boarding schools of America, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, shows that the food was of the best quality, including 193 varieties; it cost an average of 20 cents a meal per boy, or 13.8 cents per thousand calories.

Each boy consumed 4,350 calories a day at table, but bought an average of 650 additional calories at a neighboring store, the principal item in this being chocolate.

Thus each boy averaged 5,000 calories a day at table, or half as much again as a farmer at work is believed to require. The total fuel intake was three times that of the basal level of 1,700 to 1,800 calories, which is the heat production of boys from 13 to 16 years of age when resting or asleep.

Dr. Graham Lusk remarks that lack of appreciation of the ravenous appetites of boys and lack of provision for it are the probable causes of much of the under-nutrition seen in children of school age.

At this particular school, bread, butter, milk and sugar together furnished half of the food fuel, and the Journal of the American Medical Association comments that this is an exceptionally wholesome combination.

Is Father of the "Safety First" Idea

Mr. Dunlop, a Valued Employee of the C.P.R., to Take a Well-Earned Vacation

Acting upon the advice of his physician, Mr. N. S. Dunlop, tax and insurance commissioner of the C.P.R., has decided to take a prolonged rest. Mr. Dunlop has been in the service of the company for 29 years. He joined the latter in 1888 at Toronto. The year afterwards he was appointed tax and insurance commissioner and claims adjuster. In these capacities Mr. Dunlop did excellent work. As claims adjuster he won the regard not only of the executive, but of the public as well, as it was felt that Mr. Dunlop was, above all things, a man of probity and would only do what was fair and equitable.

In 1914 he was appointed insurance and tax commissioner, giving to these duties his whole time. This was rendered imperative by the growth of the C.P.R. property, which required, from the tax and insurance point of view, the utmost care.

Mr. Dunlop may be said to be the father of Safety First on the Canadian railways; and into this work he threw himself with splendid enthusiasm—doing much to popularize the movement. As far as the outside public is concerned, he is best known as the creator of the floral department of the C.P.R. He began in 1889 to save flower seeds from his own garden; and conceived the idea of spreading the cult of flowers over the system. He was a flower, nature and book lover; and the work was congenial to him. He sent out seeds and bulbs to the agents and others along the system; and soon, from ocean to ocean, the plots in front of hundreds of stations were ablaze with flowers. He gave prizes; and labored in every way to make this feature notable. In this he succeeded abundantly; and today the C.P.R. from coast to coast has its innumerable garden plots, which owe their existence to Mr. Dunlop's solicitude.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Aperture

"Come 'ome ter me 'e did an' said 'e'd lost 'is money, slipped thro' a hole in his pocket. 'Yus, I sez, 'but by the way ye're wayin' abish it seems to me it's slipped thro' a hole in yer face!"—London Opinion.

Why Suffer With Backache, Kidneys or Rheumatism Now?

Letter Tells of Long-looked-for Prescription.

Dear Readers—If I can do any good in the world for others, I wish to do it, and I feel that it is my duty to write about the wonderful results I received from the use of "Anuric." I was suffering from kidney and bladder troubles, scalding urine, backache and rheumatism, and feet and ankles swelled so that at times I could not walk without assistance. Had taken several different kinds of kidney remedies but all failed. I sent for a box of Dr. Pierce's newest discovery, "Anuric," which I received by mail in tablet form. I soon got better and am convinced that this popular new medicine is good. I wish to recommend it to my neighbors and everybody suffering from such troubles.

Mrs. M. J. Sargent.

NOTE: You've all undoubtedly heard of the famous Dr. Pierce and his well-known medicines. Well, this prescription is one that has been successfully used for many years by the physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., for kidney complaints and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine, and urinary troubles.

Up to this time, "Anuric" has not been on sale to the public, but by the persuasion of many patients and the increased demand for this wonderful health tablet, Doctor Pierce has finally decided to put it into the stores, or send 10 cents for large trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

Simply ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, proven by years to be the greatest general tonic and restorer for any one, besides being the best blood-maker known.

LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

He put the letter into the fire, and, too much disturbed to go on with his letters just then, put on a hat and strolled out into the grounds, where he knew he should find his wife taking her usual morning stroll by the lake near the plantation.

But he was detained by Hugo, who allured him on his forlorn looks, and told him that he would find Lady Ursula on the other side of the ornamental bridge, at the foot of the hill.

"What is she doing there?" asked Paul, as he was about to stroll on in the direction indicated.

"She's talking to a man who's got in and lost his way, I think," said Hugo.

Paul was startled.

Who was this man, and what was he saying to Lady Ursula?

The most sinister thoughts crowded into his mind, and knowing the very perilous position in which he stood he was much alarmed at this negligence.

He skirted the flower-beds, ran through the narrow path under the trees on the left, reached the lake, saw no one on or about the ornamental bridge that crossed it.

He stood still and listened for the sound of voices to direct him, for here the trees and undergrowth were so thick that it was not possible to see far in any direction, and there

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smearing—Feels Like—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 5¢ per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25¢ and 50¢. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago, Ill.

The Canary's Death

Visitor (noticing empty cage): Did your canary die a natural death?
Bobby: Yes, 'n the cat ate him.—Boston Evening Transcript.

were at least a dozen paths, any one of which she might have taken.

In the meantime he was wasting time that might be precious.

He called his wife by name, but there was no answer. He ran across the bridge, and looked and listened again. Not a glimpse of her long white coat was to be seen anywhere.

He was getting frantic with excitement, and he called to her by name again.

He called twice, and then had a fancy that he heard a sound like a cry as if it were in reply.

He dashed at random into one of the paths, and plunging into the plantation, came out at the other side, upon the top of a slope of park-like ground on the outer edge of the grounds.

As he scanned the prospect, he caught the flutter of a white coat behind a clump of evergreens at the bottom of the hill. Overjoyed to have found his wife, he ran down the slope towards her; but before he had gone many steps there came into full view not only his wife, but the person to whom she was talking.

It was Will Evans.

For one moment he stood still, again, overwhelmed with his fears. Then, as he started to run again, he saw Evans thrusting into Lady Ursula's hands something small and white.

An exclamation broke from Paul's lips, and then he cried—

"Hello, hello!"

But she did not look up; she was bending, fascinated, over the small white scrap of paper which she held in her hand. She was reading it.

Paul tried to cry out again, but his voice failed him.

She was still reading, but Evans looked up, saw Paul, and gliding quickly away, disappeared over the wall that shut in the grounds.

Lady Ursula's eyes were raised suddenly; Paul was not near enough to see the expression of her face, but she crushed up the paper and walked on, walked quickly in a direct line for the gate, as if she did not know where she was going.

She took half a dozen steps, stopped, staggered, and fell in a heap on the ground.

Paul strode down the hill and stooped over her as she lay on the ground. But she did not know it.

The paper she had been reading had fluttered to the ground as she fell, and Paul picked it up and thrust it into his pocket. He had no need to read it, for he knew what it was that had struck his wife down.

It was the agreement he had signed and given to his confederates in Paris, and contained these words—

"I agree to pay to Brady Gane and to William Evans, within one month from this date, the sum of five thousand pounds apiece, or to hand over to them within that period jewellery to that selling value, in consideration of their allowing me to retain the whole of the jewellery as follows" (here followed the list of his wedding presents to Lady Ursula) "at present equally the property of myself and the said Brady Gane and William Evans."

It was signed "Syd Tomkinson," indeed, but the handwriting was that of Paul Payne, and Lady Ursula had understood.

CHAPTER XXI.

Paul was too much alarmed to have leisure to consider all the aspects of this catastrophe. He was conscious that he was ruined—matrimonially, socially—that, as he would himself have expressed it, "the game was up."

But with his wife lying senseless on the grass at his feet, he had no time for thought. Action was necessary, and that action had to be immediate.

As he raised her from the ground and looked at her white face, he thought that she was dead, and for a moment of paralysing horror he held her against his breast, stunned, stupefied, and overwhelmed.

He had been well aware that he was falling under her gentle influence, that he felt for her what he had believed himself incapable of feeling for any woman; but not until that agonizing moment had he understood how deep were the roots of the feeling with which she had inspired him; not till then had he realized that he loved her profoundly.

Recovering himself, he tried to carry her towards the house, when he had loosened the clothes about her throat and realized his helplessness in dealing with such an emergency.

But the ground sloped upwards, and Lady Ursula was a tall, finely-built young woman—not the sort of insignificant slip of humanity that can be carried any distance without difficulty.

So he shouted as he went, and his

voice rang through the plantation and evoked an answering cry in a voice which he recognized as that of his brother-in-law.

Paul shouted again, and in a few seconds Lord Eastling came crashing through the undergrowth of the wood and, emerging on the crest of the hill, uttered an exclamation of dismay at the sight below him.

"Come, help me. Quick! She's fainted," explained Paul.

And Lord Eastling, under his directions, joined in the task of carrying the unconscious lady as rapidly as possible up to the house.

The young man was full of curiosity, for he discerned more than a mere attack of physical weakness in this loss of consciousness on the part of his sister. Lady Ursula was a healthy woman, not given to attacks of "taintiness," "nerves," or anything of that sort. Paul, too, it seemed to him, was oppressed by something more than alarm at his wife's illness.

"Up to her room, out of the way of everybody," was Paul's brief direction when they reached the house.

So to her room they took her, and laid her on the little couch where Paul had sat with her on the previous morning.

He realized, as he laid her down, that there were to be no more tender looks for him, no more caresses, no more forgiveness.

He was exposed, he was done for.

The wife who had loved him, submitted even to ungentle treatment at his hands on one memorable occasion, who had forgiven him, clung to him, now knew him for a thief, a liar, and a pariah among honorable men.

During the past few weeks he had forgotten, in the charm of an increasingly happy existence with the wife he loved daily more dearly, the life of shifts, of ill-deeds, which he wanted to leave behind.

And now it sprang up from the past and told him, unmistakably, that

he must go back to it, that he must leave the society of his social equals, that he must submit to be driven out by them indeed, and must slink back into the shady underworld out of which he had, under another name, contrived to climb.

At this moment Paul forgot all the fears and doubts, the subterfuges and anxieties, which had beset him during these past few weeks, in the deeper motions which had made them endurable.

At the moment he remembered only the loving looks and tender words of this wife who had always been much too good for him, but whose goodness he had understood and had begun to reverence.

Lady Emmeline and Lady Ursula's maid were busying themselves about the unconscious woman, and Paul and Lord Eastling withdrew, all anxiety, to the extreme end of the room, eagerly waiting for the first news of her recovery under the restoratives that were being applied.

Lord Eastling wanted to know something about the circumstances of this attack, but Paul answered vaguely.

"She'll tell you everything herself, when she comes to her senses," he said, without looking away from Lady Ursula's white face.

He was watching her intently, half forgetting, indeed, the perils of his own position, as the minutes went by and the fear began to obsess him that the shock of discovery might have been too much for her, and that she would never come back to life again.

Lord Eastling, suspicious as he was as to the cause of his sister's seizure, was touched and softened by the agony on his brother-in-law's face.

(To Be Continued.)

Five libraries in the world contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

Sensations

Ethel: I'll never forget the sensation of my first kiss.

Kitty: Neither shall I. An old gossip says Jack kiss me, and it became the sensation of the town.

NOW A STRONG MAN

My father had been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years. He was advised by a friend to try

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

He purchased a box, and after taking them for a week found that they gave him some relief. He then purchased three more boxes, which were the means of entirely relieving him. He is now a strong man in good health and able to attend to his daily work. For this great change all is due to Gin Pills.

Yours truly, Alex. Moore.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50¢ a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Sample free if you write to

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

Toronto, Ont.

"A Puzzle for the Vicar

A Welsh vicar, who has recently been advertising for an organist, was very much bewildered on receiving the following amongst his replies:

"Dear Sir—I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to offer you my services."

"You have been accused of being a prevaricator."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "that sounds hopeful. The fact that they selected so delicate a word indicates that somebody is afraid of me."

—Washington Star.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime
and you will arise feeling
Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.



When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognized modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sale Proprietors—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Britain's Greatest Remedy

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 10



North Dakota Scheme Tried in Saskatchewan

Organizing Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League in Effort to Control Legislature

Organization of a farmers' non-partisan political league is being attempted in Saskatchewan, and already, according to one official organizer, nearly 2,000 farmers have paid \$15 each into a common fund. The organizer states that they intend to try and capture the legislature and use the credit of the province for the financing of their schemes, which include government-owned flour mills, elevators and packing plants. They also desire rural credit banks. The campaign will be carried on all winter, and the new league hopes to take the field at the next provincial election. The plan is imported from North Dakota, where the farmers captured the legislature three to one at the last state elections.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts directly on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poisons from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Battleships with Eighteen Inch Guns

Reported That Great Britain Is Equipping New Battleships With Monster Guns

Battleships equipped with 18-inch guns, three inches bigger than any now afloat and two inches greater than the largest guns projected for the new battleships and battle cruisers to be added to the American navy, are under construction in Great Britain, according to unofficial advice, which are given credence by naval officials in Washington.

The big weapons are designed primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications.

As a means of developing floating forts, which could throw great projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the reported British venture in battleship construction is regarded by ordnance experts in Washington as having great possibilities. They estimate that shells weighing nearly 3,000 pounds could be used effectively, and point out that an eighteen-inch gun would have a range equal to, if not greater, than the average European coast defense ordnance.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel, so far as known, by records in Washington are the 15-inch rifles, mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships.

When The Doctor Says "Quit"

—many tea or coffee drinkers find themselves in the grip of a "habit" and think they can't. But they can—easily—by changing to the delicious, pure-food drink,

POSTUM

This fine cereal beverage contains true nourishment, but no caffeine, as do tea and coffee.

Postum makes for comfort, health, and efficiency.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1134

Larger Uniforms Wanted

Probably never in the history of the world has it happened that a great part of a nation has improved its physical standard so rapidly, says The Nation. In whole battalions of Lancashire recruits the uniforms that were issued on enlistment have been exchanged since for larger sizes, and the people of the districts where the new armies have been billeted have remarked the extraordinary change that has come over these soldiers with a few months of open-air and good food.

A Tip

When you know a fellow to be a bad egg, don't try to beat him.

THE SHADOW OF BROKEN HEALTH

Can Be Quickly Dispelled Through the Use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills

When the shadow of poor health follows your life; when hope begins to fade and friends look serious, then is the time you should remember that thousands just as hopeless have been cured and restored to the sunshine of health by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood which brings a glow of health to anaemic cheeks; cures indigestion, headaches and backaches, drives out the stinging pains of rheumatism and neuralgia, strengthens the nerves and relieves as no other medicine can do the aches and pains from which womanfolk alone suffer.

In any emergency of poor health give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you.

Here is a case that will bring hope to many a weary sufferer. Mrs. E. C. Taylor, Ascot Ave., Toronto, says:

"A few years ago I was so run down with anaemia that I could scarcely walk about the house, and was not able to leave it. I had no color; my appetite was poor and I was constantly troubled with headaches, dizzy spells and general disinclination to move about or do anything. I tried many medicines, but none of them helped me, and my friends thought I was in a decline. One day a friend who was in to see me asked if I had tried Dr. Williams Pink Pills. I had heard of this medicine often, but had not used it, so I determined to give it a trial. I certainly got a pleasant surprise, for after using two boxes I could feel an improvement in my condition. Continuing the use of these pills, I began to regain my health, the headaches and dizzy spells were disappearing, and I began to gain weight. People began enquiring what I was taking and I was not slow to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills the credit. I took the pills for less than two months, and completely regained my old-time health and strength. I hope my experience may convince some doubting person as to the great merit of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, as I certainly have cause to be a firm champion of them."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Jones: Fred, dear, mamma says she has made up her mind to be cremated.

Jones (absent-mindedly): All right. Tell her to put on her things and I'll take her along.—London Sun.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.

Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

Weight of the Big Guns' Shells

It is estimated that the 18-inch guns of the British Navy will each weigh about 150 to 160 tons, and that the weight of the projectile will be about 2,900 pounds. The new 16-inch guns of the United States Navy will throw projectiles weighing about 2,100 pounds. The 15-inch gun carried by the Queen Elizabeth throws a shell weighing about 1,920 pounds. United States 14-inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds.

The Mayor of a western town hit upon a novel scheme to rid himself of a bore, who had pestered him for some time. The Mayor's doorkeeper was a good-natured, obliging chap, and he could never find it in his heart to turn the bore away. Just as sure as the Mayor was in the bore was sure to be admitted. One day the Mayor determined to end the persecution. So he said to his doorkeeper: "Henry, do you know why Smith continues to come here so regularly?"

"No, sir; I can't say that do."

"Well, Henry, I don't mind telling you in confidence that he's after your job."

"From that day," says the Mayor, "I saw no more of the bore."

The Toll of the Guns

According to the British Treasury, the war is costing Great Britain \$53,000,000 a day. In September the total casualties on all fronts were of officers 5,439, men 114,110. The Overseas News Agency estimates that the combined French and British losses in the Somme battle up to September 15 amounted to about 500,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

As Widow Watt bent industriously over her wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked:

"You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?"

—Tit-Bits.

The Benefit of the Doubt

"You don't think that money brings happiness?"

"Well, no."

"But still you are after money?"

"Yes, you see, while I don't think that money brings happiness, I'm dead sure that poverty doesn't."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—*See box.*

Zam-Buk

General as Trench Digger

A new story is going the rounds about General Birdwood, commander-in-chief of the Australian forces. It seems that at Gallipoli the necessity for digging the soldiers into shelter was so urgent that everybody was put to the job, even the General took a hand on more than one occasion. The weather was bad and the work hard, and one of the New Zealanders when questioned by General Birdwood as to how he found things, ventured to make a mild protest at the amount of trench digging to be done. "Well, my dear fellow," said the General, "I know it's pretty tough, but it's got to be done, and I'm hanged if I am going to do it all myself."

Such is his method, and every man who ever served under him loves him for his humor and comradeship.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Economic Problems in Canada

It is true that, to offset the extra cost of his food and raiment which the Canadian now faces, he has, if an active worker, been getting more and steeper work, and at considerable increase of wage. Nor has the Canadian producer of basic food supplies ought to complain of. The main element yet to be affected and forced to endure the pinch is the salaried group, which is unorganized, not vocal in any commanding way, unskilled in furthering group interests, and not receiving any increase of income while meeting enforced expenditure for food, raiment and other necessities, and also, in some cases, facing new forms of taxation. As it is from this class, and not from the proletariat, that many leading radicals of all countries come, it is interesting to speculate as to what will be the effect upon coming political and social changes in the Dominion of any discontent that may arise within the salaried officials' group and among men practising the professions, following prolonged experience with an era of high prices for daily necessities.—Christian Science Monitor.

Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck, you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could cure more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline."

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of Nerviline which will cure pain and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c at any dealer's anywhere.

She Was Shopping

She had been sitting in the furniture shop for nearly two hours, inspecting the stock of linoleums. Roll after roll the perspiring assistant brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth, and thought it likely she would have a good order to give. When at last he had shown her the last roll he paused in despair.

"I'm sorry, madam," he said apologetically, "but if you could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Perhaps you would call again."

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair.

"Yes, do," she said, with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you one or two with very small designs, suitable for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."—Chicago Journal.

"Pa, what's the fountain of youth?"

"Must be a soda fountain, my boy,"

Buffalo Express.

Strictly British Virtues

A correspondent in the Nation has suggested that while the Germans have the intellectual virtues of diligence and system, the British, on the other hand, have the higher intellectual virtues of initiative and originality. It rather reminds one of Walter Pater's famous distinction between the "centripetal" Doric genius, which ordered and systematized ideas, and the "centrifugal" Ionic genius, which was always flying off at a tangent after new ideas. The former would correspond to the German and the latter to the British types. If there is anything in it, we may perhaps explain the British initiative by the intellectual and social freedom nurtured by nearly a thousand years of immunity from invasion.—Manchester Guardian.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO. PROPRIETORS, Napanee, Ont.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1 & 2 N. B.

THERAPION Used in France

Great Success Cures CHRONIC WEAKNESS LOST VOICE

STRENGTHENED DRAUGHTS DISEASES

PAY WHEN YOU GRADUATE

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. We are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, that trained the Champion Accuracy Typist of Canada, the only school with a Court Reporter and Chartered Accountant on its staff.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE
CALGARY

The New Pattern Bain Wagon Box

is built extra heavy and has a large capacity

Length 11 ft., Height 28 inches. Double floor over bolsters, protected by heavy steel plates, strong upright bars reaching the full height of the box.

Sold by

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

Agents

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

The Last Call

Owing to the Great Success of Our Big Sale of

Dress Goods

We have decided to come to Didsbury for **THREE DAYS MORE**—three days left in which to obtain some of the Finest Goods you ever saw, and at the CHEAPEST PRICES ever heard of, at the Great Sale of The West of England Dry Goods Co.

Positively Your Last Chance To Get These Goods

Thursday, Friday and Saturday
November 30th, December 1st and 2nd

This is a REAL SALE of real ENGLISH WOOLLENS and FRENCH SILKS. No shoddy or imitation goods, all the real stuff. It is really a treat to see such a fine display of Dress Goods, and we can safely say that in prices we can beat any mail order house in Canada, or anywhere else. WE HAVE OPENED A NEW BALE OF SILKS AND WOOLLENS, which outshine in their beauty and goodness, even the ones we have already shown. NEVER SUCH A SALE like this, and never will you have such an opportunity. If you know the present situation of Dress Goods you will be wise to buy for summer and fall and even for next year. They are goods mostly made with the old dyes and are consequently fast colors. Goods which you will be proud to wear and which will gladden your heart to own. Come and look them over. Don't miss this great sale.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN in Chinchilla and Beaver cloth for Coating either for women or children.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

The Store next to Post Office, Didsbury

A Genuine Sale, Lasting Until Saturday, December 2nd

The West of England Dry Goods Company
Manchester, England

This is your last chance to get the Didsbury Pioneer for \$1.00 per year.
The price will be \$1.50 Jan. 1, 1917

AROUND THE TOWN

Don't forget "Friendship Tables" at Presbyterian Bazaar, on Saturday December 2nd.

Mrs J. E. Stauffer left on Monday for Spokane where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Sick and Mrs. Jolness will have charge of the Red Cross Rooms on Friday.

The coal miners have gone on strike and the outlook for securing supplies of coal is none too bright.

A concert and auction sale will be held in the Rugby schoolhouse on Friday evening, December 8th. The proceeds to be given to the Red Cross Fund.

Mr. A. F. McClaine, of Spokane, of the McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., was in town for a few days last week on business connected with the firm.

The Rugby Women's Institute will hold their annual business meeting at the Rugby schoolhouse on Tuesday afternoon, December 5th, at 2:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

A. Brusso, Secretary-Treasurer of the Town and also of the Mountain View Municipality, was confined to the house for several days because of a severe attack of tonsilitis. He is again attending to his duties.

In the report of the Belgian Food Sale in last week's issue a typographical error occurred in the statement that was made regarding the receipts which were stated to be \$67.00. This should have read \$37.00.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Atkins will be sorry to learn that their little son Rex, one of the twins, sustained a fracture of the collarbone and severe bruises by falling on the ice one day recently. The little fellow is getting along nicely, however.

Owing to the coal miners strike the town is liable to have a shortage of coal to run the electric light plant, consequently it has been thought advisable to again reduce the hours of lighting to 12 p.m. to conserve what coal there is in stock. There are two or three cars on order but it is doubtful as to when they will be received now.

Mr. Lyons who with his family moved to town from the west a month or so ago and who had been very ill for a long time passed away on Saturday last. His death was not entirely unexpected as no hopes of his recovery had been held for some time. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon last from his late residence in Didsbury.

The anniversary services of the Presbyterian church was held on Sunday last and there was a splendid attendance at both morning and evening services. Rev. Dr. Miller, of Robertson College, Edmonton, conducted both services and those who heard him were deeply impressed with his fine masterly discourses on the subjects "Service or Homage" in the morning and "Things to be Feared in Life" in the evening. Dr. Miller is a fluent and impressive speaker and those who heard him cannot help but feel some good from his sermons. The large choir of the church rendered special music on both occasions very acceptably.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold their annual bazaar in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday December 2nd, beginning at 2 o'clock sharp. A special feature of this bazaar will be the "Friendship Table."

A friendship table they will have there, and ask their friends to help prepare, a little package to be sold, The value on the outside must be told."

F. S. Krempein, who was well known in this district having lived here for some years, died suddenly at Vulcan last week and was buried at Didsbury from the M. B. C. church on Sunday afternoon last, a very large number of friends attending the funeral. Mr. Krempein was formerly a farmer here and sold out some two or three years ago, removing to Calgary with his family afterwards and where he has been living ever since.

Thursday, December 14, an auction sale of articles both useful and ornamental, also good things to eat will be held at the Gore schoolhouse by the Mountain View Women's Institute. Mr. G. B. Sexsmith will act as auctioneer. An excellent programme will be provided by Mr. F. Rington. Donations are solicited. Bring clothing, fancy work, cooking, or poultry to sell as the proceeds are for the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

He Sacrificed His Whiskers

There are all kinds of ways to make money for the different funds in existence but the giving up of purely personal belongings in the shape of selling one's whiskers for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund is something unique. This is what happened last week. W. F. Sick, who has worn a full beard for 36 years, was being bluffed by some younger men who promised to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund if he would have his whiskers shaved off. He took them at their word and repaired to the barber shop and the barber for his share removed the hirsute appendages and the consequence is that Sick is minus his whiskers and the jokers their money.

These are the ones who subscribed: N. Weicker \$1; Geo. Mortimer \$1; J. W. Phillipson \$1; Ivan Weber \$1; A. Blaine \$1; Mose Good \$1; John Leusler \$50c; Alex Guy 50c. Total \$6.50 paid to Patriotic Fund.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night

Another Red Feather Feature
Only those who have seen them know how good they are

"Lords of High Decision"

Featured by Cyril Scott the celebrated actor in five acts

Look out for the coming of the world's greatest singers

The Gwent Royal Welsh Choir
ON DECEMBER 9th

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$18 per acre. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Desk 50, Calgary.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101 Olds, - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. AUSTIN)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me. Special Attention paid to collections. Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block. Didsbury - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank. PHONE 128 Didsbury - - Alberta

Dr. M. Mecklenburg
THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN
32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta. Will be at Didsbury on Thursday, November 30th; Olds, Wednesday, December 29th, and Carstairs, Friday, December 1st.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING, PHONE 5225



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.